PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,673—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th Sept.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5784	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7,951	S. Bareham	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5 784	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR		4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX		4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
a TRIESTE	R. Mecomzi	5035	or about 25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,351	23rd October.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	4,111	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S.S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th October.

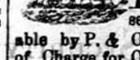
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,300 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 300 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 9	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 9	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 6	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 14	69 13	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 8	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provison for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND

CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

DENISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ANTI-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH; THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2ND; and FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD; at 9-30 P.M.

MATINEE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, at 5-30 P.M.

(Children half price to Matinee, only to reserved seats).

FIRST VISIT OF THE

ORIGINAL AMERICAN BIOGRAPH

As Exhibited by Special Command before HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

LIFE SIZE LIVING PICTURES.

ALL THE LATEST PICTURES INCLUDING those taken in connection with

THE CORONATION OF KING EDWARD VII

Also a large number of Miscellaneous Pictures.

LAUGHABLE! SENSATIONAL! HISTORICAL! DRAMATIC!

PRICES of ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas. Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AND SPORTS.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT...29th Sept. to 4th Oct.
ATHLETIC SPORTS .....27th and 28th Oct.
MOUNTED SPORTS .....29th and 30th Oct. and 1st Nov.

Tickets to admit to the above may be obtained from the Joint Hony. Secy., on payment of Rs. ten only. Ladies accompanied by a ticket-holder free.

F. R. HILL,
Joint Hony. Secretary, Athletic and Sporting Meeting Bombay Gymkhana.

TENDERS are INVITED by the AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY for a Loan of Two Lakhs of Rupees at 4½ per cent. per annum. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of THAKORE SURTAJI MOBATUJI, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

RUPABAI, widow of the said THAKORE SURTAJI MOBATUJI and guardian of THAKORE FATAJI SURTAJI and MOTAJI SURTAJI, the heirs and legal representatives of the said THAKORE SURTAJI MOBATUJI, now residing at Samdhi, in Palanpore, her constituted Attorney RATTONCHAND GAGALCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant, Jeweller, residing at Pydownie .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twenty Second day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand Nine hundred and Two and in the second year of our Reign.

R. D. SETHNA,
Acting Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 23rd day of September, 1902.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

TRUE COPY
HIRALAL DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

BURN & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895, to acquire and carry on as a going concern, the old established business of BURN & CO., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, &c., &c., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000, consisting of:—

7% Preference Shares...	Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to Vendors).	,,	12,00,000
	Rs.	18,00,000
6% Debentures	,,	15,00,000
	Rs.	33,00,000

In 1898 it was found necessary, owing to the requirements of an increasing business to raise further Capital by issuing seven lakhs of Preference Shares, and the audited accounts shew that interest has always been regularly paid on Debentures, Preference and Ordinary Shares, and that in addition Rs. 8,75,000 have been placed to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 3,35,000 to the Debenture Sinking Fund.

These facts and figures denote the position and strength of the Company, and the high premium at which the shares and debentures stand, and have always stood, shews how much they are sought after by the investing public.

Large contracts have recently been obtained from Government and Municipalities, both in India and Burma, and the Works at Howrah, Ranegunge and Jabbulpore, are well supplied with orders, but to carry them out expeditiously and with economy, more working Capital is required, and it is advisable to extend present Buildings, and to import the most up-to-date Machinery and Appliances.

The Directors have therefore determined to issue 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each in the Increased Capital of the Company, created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 16th day of September, 1902 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street), as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative Preferential Divident of 6 per cent. per annum.

Those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1902, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held, and the public are invited to tender for what remains available in the annexed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs Orr, Robertson & Burton, Calcutta. The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1902, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October 1902.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares alloted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th September, 1902.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO

The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & CO. LIMITED,
CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to apply for ..... new 6 per cent. cumulative Preference Shares in the above Company created by the Resolution passed on the 16th day of September 1902 at Rs. ..... per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs. ..... being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature .....

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £10,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE.

TOWN HALL,
FRIDAY, 3RD OCTOBER 1902.

ADMISSION.

Members .....Rs. 2 to include two Ladies
Non-Members..... ,, 3 to include two Ladies
Extra Lady ..... ,, 1

Tickets from the Committee and the undersigned.

J. H. DOWNING, Sergeant Major,
Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "TONKIN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN, are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock No. 10. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 21th Sept, 1902.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per Hansa Line Steamers, "Wildenfels" P. Shed, Prince's Dock, and "Braunfels", C and R Shed, Prince's Dock are hereby informed that their consignments ex above vessels are sorted and ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks.

24th September, 1902.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the notice appearing in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," of the 2nd September, 1902, and the subsequent two issues, calling for Tenders for the SUPPLY of STANDARD MEASURES. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, (Board of Revenue) Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras.

R. V. SRINIVAS IYER,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, Land Record, and Agricultural Department, Madras, 11th September, 1902.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Meerut,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,910,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON AND JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months.....	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months.....	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree (April to October) and Amritsar Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Moultan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MAROKS & Co., LD.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. C. C. Noronah's Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Wallace & Co.'s, to be SOLD on the 28th inst.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

TRY my TENTS, DURRIES, FARASH, Camp Furniture and Cotton Cloths, cheapest and best. Samples and Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

1903 DELHI Coronation Durbar. Every requisite from a single Tent to complete Camp. Orders now being registered. All information free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

WANTED an ASSISTANT PRINTER for a large Daily English Newspaper in Bombay from the 1st October. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply stating qualifications to "Z" care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SCHOOL BOOTS and SHOES.—Boys and Girls Black or Tan School Boots and Shoes with real standard screwed soles for hard-wear. Shoes from Rs. 1-8, and Boots from Rs. 2-8 per pair according to size.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE. MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE, only to last till the end of this week. Songs copyright by the best Authors for 6 annas each (originally sold for Rs. 1-4, each. No printed list issued.—KNIGHT WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon. @ Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 12 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year (only Re. Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGAKHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

IT is always best to get the best. We sell nothing but the best. Inferior things are sold a trifle cheaper than ours, and unless they are sold cheaper they can't be sold. The difference is eaten away in cost of repairs. —SINGER Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette "Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POSTCARDS to any one who sends us cards old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keeps in stock spare Reeding and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vösau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Penang.	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Taiping,	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia and China.

W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.

Assets.....£8,000,000
Annual Income .....£1,313,853.

For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India,
Bombay

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Remounts; also Galloways, Race and Polo Ponies ARRIVED at my STABLE, opposite the Byculla Club.

Also more batches expected by weekly Steamers.

CARRIAGES and HORSES single and pair of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year on Moderate Terms.

Apply to

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL,
Locksly Hall Stable,
BYCULLA.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 3-16,	=	— 3-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£100	=	— 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£100 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£95 11-16	=	plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-4	=	— 1-16
Do. New York	51 1-2	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris,	25'19	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20'46	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4'25 3-4	=	do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
Short London Bills	3	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 3 8	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 7-8	=	plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-8	=	unchanged
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	=	do.

Liverpool wool auctions opened to-day. Number of bales offered 20,000. Course whites rather weaker. Others firmer.

White Delhi Wheat 29 1-2, Oct.-Nov. Business done.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 1,560,000.

Para Rubber, 3s. 3 1-2d.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 36 1-4, Sept.-Oct. Buyers. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown 33 1-2. Sep-Oct. Buyers. Tone steady.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4'51	4'48	4'46	4'45	4'44
plus 3	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.		May-June.
4'44	4'44	4'44		4'44
plus 4	plus 4	plus 5		plus 5

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	55,000	bales.
Do. last year	32,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	,,
,, Continent	Nil	,,
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	8'76 —4	
Do. do. March	8'55 —7	
Coffee	5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8'40 — 8
Do. March	8'48 — 7

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 23rd September 1902 :—

Cotton	860 bales.
Wheat	9692 cwts.
Linseed	2,742 ,,
Rapeseed	551 ,,
Gingellyseed	3257 ,,
Poppyseed	348 ,,
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	4,684 ,,
Rice	33,873 ,,
Myrabollams	1,502 ,,
Cottonseed	2,068 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone Firm.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand			1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight		D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	128
Shanghai	30	,, ,,	171
Japan	30	,, ,,	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98'7
1st Settlement	98'6
2nd do	98'4

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4 do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready		9	10
Forward April-May		8	3
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	}	5	13
Do. Forward			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	}	6	6
do. Forward			
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	}	6	10
do. Forward			
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	}	3	7
Forward			
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	}	24	4 to 24 8
Forward			
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany 420

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports 7,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4'47	4'44	4'42	4'41
minus 4	minus 4	minus 4	minus 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4'40	4'40	4'40	4'40
minus 4	minus 4	minus 4	minus 4
		May-June	
		4'40	
		minus 4	

COTTON.—There has been a fair enquiry from exporters for new Bengals, November-December delivery and business to a moderate extent is reported. Spot cotton is quiet with prices about Re. 2 lower, and about 1,000 Bales sales have taken place. The following are sellers quotations for new crops, the tone of the market being quiet.

Growths.	Fine	FG.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. Ry. terms	166	159	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. Ry terms	169	...	...	Dec.-Jan
Sind Punjab M G	170	...	...	do.
Khandeish, M.G.	...	169	...	Jan.
Damangaum Poolgam Akola Khamgaum Karanja	180	...	...	do
	Fair staple	175	...	do.
Broach M G	208	...	203	25 March.
Bhowngger F G	...	...	172	May
S-G Dharwar	...	...	195	May
Western	...	...	195	May

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowngger 4.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
2 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	23 7-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALLEN—September 4, at London, the wife of Charles H Allen, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BURN—September 20, at Naini Tal, the wife of R Burn, I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

FOSTER—August 29, at Landour, William Foster, late Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, aged 64 years, 9 months and 10 days.

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First ,, ,,	,,	125	,,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m, Sun sets 5h. 55m. High water, 5-3m., 5-8a. Low water, 11-32m., 11-30a.

Rovers' Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clindene and the s.s. Upada left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Tonkin entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Chusan, the s.s Worsley Hall and the s.s. Dumra left the dock the same day.

A COMMISSION AGENT ROBBED.—Mirza Jehanghir Sha, who lives in a room of a chawl at Jacob Circle and carries on the business of a commission agent, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home, on Tuesday afternoon, some one broke into his room by wrenching the lock off the door, and stole from a box gold and silver articles, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 935.

THE LATE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.—A public meeting will be held at the Gaiety Theatre at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow to place on record the high appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of religion by the late Swami Vivekananda, and to express regret at his untimely death. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker will preside. Among the speakers will be the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Bardeoram Nanabhai, and Mr. G. B. Vaidya. Sister Nivedita, an English disciple of the Swami, has come to Bombay specially for the meeting, and will deliver an address.

DEATH OF MR. H. S. KIRTIKER.—The death occurred on Monday at his residence, Pallow Road, Girgaum, of Mr. Harischander Sakaram Kirtiker, J.P., Native Assistant of the firm of the Bombay Company, Limited, from fever. He was in charge of the consignment business of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and the Bombay Company, Ld., for 35 years, and discharged his duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He was liked by all who came in contact with him. The office was closed for half a day in his honour on Monday, and on Tuesday most of the pearl merchants and other shippers with whom he had to deal assembled at the office of the Bombay Company Ld. to express their sense of sorrow, and sympathized with the manager of the firm for the loss they had suffered by his death. He leaves a widow and 6 children.

DESPATCH OF CONVICTS TO THE ANDAMANS.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamship Canning which left Bombay yesterday for Port Blair carried on board a large number of life convicts who had been gathered together from different parts of India. The prisoners included 112 male lifers, 15 female lifers and thirty-two "term transports." They were brought down to Bombay in two batches, the arrangements for their detrainment at the Victoria Terminus and embarkation at the Ballard Pier having been made by the District and Bombay Police. The first batch consisting of 90 male lifers and 15 female lifers, was brought down to Bombay from Thana Jail by the Thana local train at 12-15 p. m. in charge of a detachment of district armed police, and detrained at the Victoria Terminus. The prisoners, who appeared to be sturdy looking men, included mostly Hindus and Mahomedans and a few Sindhis. They were marched from the station to the Ballard Pier through Frere Road, being escorted by the district armed police and a body of Bombay mounted police. Each prisoner carried his own bundle of bedding. The female convicts were conveyed from the station to the bunder in two prisoners' vans. After the prisoners were medically examined by the Port Health Officer, at the Ballard Pier, they were taken on board the Canning, in R. I. M. barges. The second batch arrived in Bombay about an hour later and were taken to the bunder, whence they were embarked on board the Canning after medical examination. Forty policemen—twenty from Bombay and twenty from the mofussil—went in charge of the prisoners to Port Blair. Mr. Ogilvie, a European warder from the Yerrowda Central Jail, proceeded in charge of the male transports, while Mrs. Fernandi's, matron of the Oomercherry Common Prison went in charge of the female prisoners. Assistant Surgeon Khundallavalla of the House of Correction went in medical charge.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	2	8
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	13	7	93
Total plague deaths to date	130,129	99,491	
Same date last year	43	138	147

APPEAL AGAINST AN ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard at the High Court yesterday, arguments in connection with the rule obtained by the Government against Vurjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaichand, calling upon him to show cause why the order passed by Mr. Binning, late Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, discharging him, should not be set aside, and why he should not be committed to the Court of Sessions. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Rao, appeared to show cause; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to support the rule.

Mr. Branson said his client was charged before Mr. Binning, jointly with others, under sections relating to the forgery and use as genuine of a forged will. Mr. Binning passed his order on the 22nd August after a very careful consideration of the whole of the evidence in the case affecting all the accused persons charged before him. He described it as a case of unusual complexity and difficulty, and expressed his obligation to counsel on both sides for their arguments. He then proceeded to consider whether the will of Harivalubhdas was a forgery or not, and decided that it was. He then went into the case of each accused and saw whether any "prima facie" case had been made out. With regard to his client, Mr. Branson said, the magistrate recorded his opinion that he should be discharged for want of evidence. Counsel said before proceeding to deal with the merits or demerits of the rule, he would ask their Lordships' decision on the question of law, namely, whether their Lordships had any power under the Code or else from any other sources to grant the prayer involved in the notice served on his client. He submitted that their Lordships had no such power either under the Code, or under the Charter, or under the Charter Act. Counsel then referred to sections 404, 435 to 439, and 423, and contended that none of these sections empowered their Lordships to set aside an order of discharge made by the Presidency Magistrate. As to section 423, he said it applied to an order of acquittal or conviction, and not to an order of discharge. He submitted that their Lordships had no power to interfere, even supposing that they were convinced that the magistrate's order was an improper one, having regard to the provisions of sections 439 and 423 read by the light of section 494. Counsel next referred to section 15 of the Charter Act of 1861 and section 28 of the Charter and submitted that the "superintendence" mentioned in the former section referred to the departmental superintendence which the High Court exercised over lower courts. The section in question did not in any way affect the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code. Section 28 of the Charter only constituted the High Court as a court of reference and revision, and left it to exercise the powers provided for it in the Acts passed by the Indian legislature. Counsel submitted that the Charter Act and the Charter did not cut down the jurisdiction of the High Court under the Criminal Procedure Code. Counsel next referred to two cases decided by the Calcutta High Court, in which that Court had taken a different view. Mr. Branson argued that there was no really intelligible decision on the point. There was no series of decisions even by the Calcutta High Court which now apparently arrogated to itself the power which did not exist under section 15 of the Charter Act. He submitted that there was not in the Bombay High Court any precedent for construing the section in the way in which, it was alleged, the Calcutta High Court had always construed it. He submitted that the law was perfectly clear that, under the terms of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court could not interfere with the order made by Mr. Binning. It was no hardship to the prosecution, because it was open to them to go to Mr. Slater's court and make a fresh application that the matter be gone into again. Turning to the merits of the application, which, counsel said, was based upon the contention that the magistrate had omitted to consider certain definite pieces of evidence, he submitted that, sitting in revision as they were, their Lordships would not interfere on a question of appreciation of evidence by the lower court, unless it was shown that there was an utter failure on the part of the magistrate to appreciate the evidence. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence against his client, and submitted the pieces of evidence against his client were drawn from tainted sources.

The Advocate-General submitted that the power of the High Court to do what the prosecution asked it to do was perfectly clear. It was clear upon the consideration of the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code even without any authority, and from the practice of the High Court in matters of revision. It was also covered by authority. First of all he would ask their Lordships to consider sections of the Procedure Code. Section 423 which had been relied upon by Mr. Branson was a section which related to the powers of the appellate courts to send for records of cases, and applied to the powers of all appellate courts.

For High Courts there was a special section, namely 439, which was not applied to other appellate courts. It gave power for revision and to send for proceedings in any case, and not only in cases specified in section 423. The latter section empowered the High Court on appeal to alter or reverse an order of a lower court, and to make any amendment in it or make any incidental order that might be just and proper. If the contention of Mr Branson were correct, it would be difficult for the High Court to pass any order in case of revision of an order passed by a Presidency Magistrate. But it was clear that, under section 435, the High Court had power, as it had always done, to send for record of proceedings before a Presidency Magistrate. Counsel cited authorities in support of his contention and submitted that the argument that the High Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with the order made by Mr. Binning, could not be sustained. Coming to the merits of the case, counsel asked the Court to consider the way in which the magistrates had dismissed the case against Kalidas. He simply said; "The fourth accused is discharged for want of evidence." There could be no doubt, counsel contended, that there was on record both documentary and oral evidence, which the magistrate was invited to take into consideration. To say that the accused was discharged for want of evidence, was rather a summary way of disposing of the case. The magistrate did not say there was no evidence, and his pronouncement was quite inconsistent with the opinion that there was evidence, but it was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. That was not a thing which a committing magistrate had to decide. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence at considerable length in support of his contention.

The hearing of the arguments had not closed at the rising of the Court.

TRIAL OF MR. BAL GUNGADER TILAK.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS STOPPED.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty presiding at the High Court yesterday, gave judgment with reference to the application made on behalf of Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak to the effect that Mr Clements, First Class Magistrate of Poona, who was trying Mr. Tilak under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code upon an order made by the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Poona, in certain civil proceedings had no power to take cognizance of the offence in question. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for Mr. Tilak; while the Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Khare submitted to their Lordships at the arguments that Mr. Clements could not take cognizance of the charge under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, because the sanction for prosecution was not granted on a report being made by a subordinate court or on a complaint from any body else as contemplated by the section. He further submitted that even section 476, on which Mr. Aston appeared to rely, gave no cognizance to the magistrate. The District Judge had no power under section 195 to take action in the matter.

The Chief Justice in giving the court's judgment, said the sanction of the proper authority was necessary to complete the proceedings taken under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and unless that was done the magistrate could not proceed with the trial. The omission to record a formal sanction could not be regarded as an immaterial irregularity or be supplied by a mere inference that sanction would have been granted as a matter of course. The result appeared to be that the preliminary conditions to the progress of the case before the magistrate remained unfulfilled. But the proceedings taken under section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were, so far as the sanction was concerned, complete and could not be annulled merely because they required to be supplemented by proceedings necessary under the provisions of the law. It was still open to the prosecution to take such steps as they might be advised in order to obtain the necessary sanction; and it was neither necessary, nor would it be appropriate, to set aside the proceedings taken under section 476 on the ground that further conditions must be fulfilled before they could justify further magistirial action.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer." For it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and Haji Lalji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Goolabchand, of Messrs. Edgelow Goolabchand and Wadia solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Sealy asked the Magistrate under what section of the Penal Code was it possible to frame charges against his client.

The Magistrate replied that he would frame charges under section 477 A and 468 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Sealy said that as the offence under section 468 was triable by a Magistrate and not by a Court of Sessions, he had a right to cross-examine complainant and his witnesses.

The Magistrate in discharging the second accused said :—

I do not think the evidence against the second accused, as it stands before me, sufficient to justify me in either framing a charge against him or in sending him for that before a jury. There is absolutely no evidence before me to show that it was he who used the certificates Nos. 177, 178, and 265, now alleged to be forged, as genuine by presenting them to the P. and O. Co S N Company, Mr Shallard of the P. and O. Company says they were presented by the shippers and he does not say anything from which it could be even inferred that the second accused lodged exhibit F. with him. Certificates Nos 177 and 178 show that the shippers are the Shangtai Company. There is absolutely no evidence taken to show what connection the second accused has with that Company. He is shown to be a clerk in the service of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company who generally attended to dock business of that firm. I therefore fail to see why he should present certificates No. 177 and 178 to the P. and O. Company. The evidence before me has disclosed the name of one Wright as the person connected with the Shangtai Company, but he is neither called as a witness nor is he charged with having committed any offence. Then remains the certificate No 265 in which the shippers are Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company. With regard to that certificate also there is nothing to show that the accused presented it to the P and O Company. It is no doubt quite probable that he did so, but I do not think this court would be justified in acting on probabilities only, however strong and convincing they may be. There must be something to show that he presented it, and as Mr. Shallard's evidence does not show that the charge under section 471 of the I. P. Code falls to the ground. With regard to the second charge suggested by counsels for prosecution, namely the abetment of falsification of certificates No. 265, I also think that evidence against him is not sufficient to justify this court in framing charges against him under sections 477 and 109 of the I. P. Code. The only important evidence on which the prosecution rely is exhibit A which it is alleged by the complainant Michael that the first accused gave him saying the second accused had given it to him. There is no evidence to show that exhibit A is in the second accused's handwriting, or that he gave it to the 1st accused. The witness Clyne says that the writing in the exhibit A appears similar to the second accused's handwriting, and as to figures he says he could not say in whose handwriting they are, Mr. Shallard does not even go so far as Clyne. He says I could not see in whose handwriting exhibit A is. Such is the evidence about exhibit A which is alleged to be the basis of the forged certificate No 265. No doubt the contents of exhibit A go to show that certificate No 265 must have been copied from exhibit A, but it does not necessarily follow from those circumstances that the second accused instigated the first accused to prepare the certificate No. 265. Assuming that exhibit A is in the handwriting of the second accused, there is nothing which can be termed evidence to connect the second accused with the falsification of certificate No. 265. Even the complainant's evidence, if believed, does not conclusively connect the second accused with the falsification of No. 265. According to complainant's story he saw the genuine certificates No. 177, 178 and 265 with the second accused long before exhibit F, was lodged with the P. and O. Company. He is not supported by any evidence with regard to that point, and this evidence must be taken for what it is worth. He pretends to appear before this court in the capacity of a great vindicator of justice, but this court is not prepared to wholly accept his pretentions in that line. I order the second accused to be discharged. He must not however suppose that he leaves this court as a person to be totally innocent of the offences charged against him. The circumstances disclosed in the evidence before me are by themselves sufficient to enable me to form a moral conviction. They are indeed very suspicious as far as he is concerned, and it is purely owing to want of sufficient evidence that he succeeds in leaving this court a free man, and in throwing dust in the eyes of the P. and O. Company, the Chamber of Commerce, and in the eyes of that champion of justice, the complainant.

The Magistrate then framed charges against the first accused under sections 477A and 468 I. P. C.

Mr. W. Michael, the complainant, was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Sealy. Witness admitted that Wrafter was his assistant in March, 1901, and that when there was pressure of work it was usual for the head measurer to call in the assistance of the assistant measurer to write out the duplicates and triplicates of the measuring certificates. Wrafter was the only man whom he could have called in, in March, 1901, it was just possible that in the first half of March he did call Wrafter to write out the duplicates and triplicates of certificates. It was also possible that he got Wrafter to write the duplicates and triplicates in the second half of the month of March 1901, excepting the 9th and 26th March. Witness copied the measurements in the counterfoil of the certificate book from a note taken by him in his pocket book. When measurements were first taken they were noted in a pocket book and subsequently copied in the certificate book. Witness could not say within what definite time such copies were made from the pocket book.

The cross-examination of Mr. Michael was continued in the afternoon, after which Mr. Murzban re-examined the witness.

The case stands adjourned.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TONKIN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 25th instant at 2 p.m. per Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Tonkin from Dock shed No. 10 direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at 1-30 P. M. sharp. Third class deck passengers native servants and ayas must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at noon with all their baggage :—

Miss Harvey	Mr Messager
Mrs Droz and 2 children	Mr Courtois Emile
Lt W Hesketh	Mr Courtois Louis
Mrs W Hesketh	Mr Lequerre
Lt A A Crookshank	Mr Martel
Mr Pearson	Mr Sisco
Miss A Michaud	Mr DeMaria
Mr R Pescio	Rev Father Bertrand
Mr des L Deville	Mr L G Haines
Mr Mazilber	Mr A Jaithmal
Mr and Mrs Marie	Mr W Turnbull
Mr Eisslers	Mr Buchan
Mr and Mrs Baillon and five children	Mr T Charlton

FOR ADEN—Mr and Mrs Isap
30 deck passengers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th September.

Competition for "The Symons Individual Tent-pegging Challenge Cup" will take place on the Marine Lines on Monday, 29th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
HUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th September 1902.

1. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

Dress :—Mess Dress or Uniform.

2. Members requiring Tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Fort Head-quarters between the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on evenings of Drill. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

3. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 17th instant and posted to No. 3 Company, Sub-division 1 :—No. 879 Gr F Brewester.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Wednesday.—The storm in the Bay has been practically stationary during the past 24 hours, but it will now probably advance towards the south west Bengal and Orissa coasts. The high pressure area is lying over the north east of the Arabian Sea and winds are in consequence irregular in Kathiawar, North Konkan and northerly in South Konkan and Malabar. Very little rain has fallen except in Burma, Orissa and Ganjam, where light to moderate showers have been received. Akyab has received 3 inches, Bhamo 2 1-2 False Point and Vizagapatam two, and Gogalpur one. The weather is fine generally over the whole country except in the area affected by the storm.

WEATHER REPORTS.

DELHI, SEPTEMBER, 24.

Weather is fine everywhere.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPTEMBER, 24.

Weather fine.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	64	62	68	64	68	99	70	10
Wednesday, 24th, Sept	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	24
Total	64	62	68	64	68	99	70	34
Total fall to Sept. 24th 1901.	90	16	84	05	87	48	74	93
Total fall to Sept. 24th 1900.	71	82	72	01	71	78	68	65

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	68
September 24th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	65	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·702	W	1	99.4	66·9 57	..	9·32	—5·50	
Sirsa	29·720	NW	4	101·3	78·1 40	..	4·91	—6·55	
Delhi	29·707	NW	4	88·2	7·1 55	..	26·41	+ 2,70	
Agra	29·713	SW	5	93·0	73·0 70	..	22·43	—2·57	
Cawnpore	29·709	Calm	3	91·3	74·6 81	..	29·11	—2·27	
Allahabad	29·721	WNW	3	88·6	76·3 83	..	38·39	+3·47	
Jhansi	29·739	W	4	90·7	74·1 63	..	32·51	—2·04	
Jacobabad	29·708	Calm	0	104·4	64·6 66	..	1·95	—0·58	
Karachi	29·777	WSW	10	90·4	77·2 83	..	9·41	+2·47	
Jeypore	29·787	WNW	4	91·2	70·1 65	..	18·02	—5·49	
Ajmere	29·798	SW	1	86·9	74·1 75	..	15·46	—3,00	
Deesa	29·837	SW	7	94·6	72·5 78	..	13·41	—3·46	
Ahmedabad	29·830	NW	3	89·2	74·6 85	..	27·52	—3·91	
Bhuj	29·793	W	..	91·4	74·9 73	..	9·86	—3·59	
Jamnagar	29.826	WSW	13	9·0	76·7 78	..	10·17	—11·84	
Dwarka	....	WSW	10	85·9	76·8 82	..	12·63	....	
Rajkot	29·836	W	10	93·4	68 8 86	..	24·70	—1·88	
Bhownagar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Para	29·858	NW	8	93·6	72·2 75	..	31·40	+2·94	
Veraval	29·836	SE	5	95·1	73·8 88	..	16·42	—0.16	
Neemuch	29·811	W	7	87·0	68·0 85	..	27·12	—0·79	
Indore	29·833	NW	7	84·8	69·1 88	..	29·63	—4·03	
Sangor	29·780	WSW	5	85·9	69·1 75	..	33,97	—12·29	
Jubulpore	29·756	W	3	87·4	71·1 86	..	35·53	—17·35	
Hoshangabad	29·81	SW	3	86·7	? 91	..	28·18	—18·36	
Khandwa	29·822	WNW	9	87·2	71·1 75	..	23·17	+0·82	
Raipur	29·708	NW	3	90·3	72·9 77	..	25·89	—19·33	
Nagpur	29·756	NW	9	90·2	73·1 78	..	24·91	—17·01	
Amraoti	29·79	WNW	7	91·2	72·5 72	..	23·45	—4·63	
Akola	29·811	NW	7	89·5	70·8 77	..	24·31	—2·75	
Surat	29·850	NW	4	88·1	74· 80	..	53·45	+12·65	
Malegaon	29·846	WSW	2	90·4	69·0—6	81	18·35	—5·43	
Bombay	29·857	E	9	86·6	77·2 86	..	70 34	+2·24	
Poona	29·835	WSW	10	87·0	66·4 83	..	17·55	—1·24	
Ahmednagar	29·859	NW	4	87·4	65·9 65	..	23 13	—6·92	
Aurangabad	29·822	Calm	7	83·3	65·2 40	..	22·27	....	
Sholapur	29·814	NW	8	81·2	72·0 73	..	21·35	—0·23	
Ratnagiri	29·859	NNE	5	82·5	72·9 80	0·01	88·23	—10·74	
Bijapur	29·823	NNW	L	88·4	72

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1902.

MORE ABOUT OUR NEIGHBOUR.

MR. C. RIVETT-CARNAC, Financial Adviser to the King of Siam, is to be congratulated on his report upon the new Budget of the Kingdom, which is just to hand. When Siam first began to put her house in order, one of the most pressing needs was to overhaul the finance of the country in order "to bring into the Exchequer the money that was finding its way into the pockets of extortionate officials." Six years ago the British Government lent Siam the services of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, then Accountant General of Burma, as Financial Adviser, and the best unofficial testimony paid to his work shows that systematic rules are now in force according to which most of the revenues are collected under the supervision of two able experts from Burma, and brought to the Central sGovernment. Little alteration as to the old heads of taxation may have been made, but the machinery is said to be getting into perfect order. It appears that regular estimates are now sent in before the commencement of the financial year by each department, and the probable expenditure and revenue, as they are in every other well governed state. It was not however, until a year ago that the first formal budget appeared, and now we have the second. His Highness Prince Krom Mun Mahisra Haruthai, who is Minister of Finance, prepared the Budget, which is duly reported upon by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He foreshadows an increased revenue as the result partly of improved administrative methods, both of revenue collection and general administration, but chiefly to the greatly increased prosperity of the people resulting from better government. No stronger proof of the efficiency of the British officers whose services Siam has acquired. Mr. Campbell, in his recent volume, told us that the King, anxious to have his finances put in order, wished to have his revenues brought into his Treasury, instead of being stopped on the way by corrupt governors and officials, but so long as the money comes in regularly and systematically, the Siamese do not seem to trouble themselves much as to the sources from which it flows. But it is not possible to achieve all that is desired in a few days, and the King is anxious to remove such heads of taxation as may be done without loss to the State, and as time goes on doubtless many desirable changes will be effected if the rapacious hands of France be kept off the country and her money-bags.

Last year's revenue was roughly thirty-three millions ticals, or nearly two millions sterling. The new Budget estimates the receipts at thirty-nine millions. Of this it is anticipated four and a half million ticals will be received from the Gambling Farms which last year contributed a million more. The decrease is due to the operation of new pawnbrokers' act which renders it far more difficult for thieves to dispose of stolen property. A further reason is said to be the abolition of twelve gambling farms in Bangkok and the provinces in pursuance of the avowed policy of the Government gradually to abolish the gambling farms. In three provinces they have been almost abolished—to the number of twelve—so far as the Siamese are concerned, but exception is still made in the case of adult Chinese males in tin mining districts. From the Opium farm an increased revenue of roughly two millions of ticals is anticipated, due partly to the fact that the opium farms of several of the provinces which were formerly sold separately, have now been amalgamated in the hands of a single farmer, thus facilitating management and the prevention of smuggling. It is also partly due to the increasing volume of Chinese immigration, and to the fall in the exchange value of silver in consequence of which a higher price has to be paid for the raw opium and recovered from the consumer. The Spirit farm is expected to bring forth a quarter of a million more than last year as the result of an abundant paddy crop. The revenue from the Lottery farm shows a slow but steady tendency to increase, attributed partly to a good paddy crop, and partly to the opening up of the country by the extension of the railway, thus enabling residents in the outlying districts to go into Bangkok for a few days now and then. On the subject of the abolition of these sources of revenue, public opinion has already been aroused. A Government, as Mr. Campbell said, referring to these sources, cannot afford to give up half, or even a quarter or an eighth of its income all at once, even in a fit of moral enthusiasm. But he fears the Siamese are taking no real steps to reduce the evil in a substantial degree. Referring to the gambling houses, which are reported to have been closed, he tells us they are merely some of the less important ones, "but I am informed by one of the best authorities that this is likely to be of little practical value. The revenues derived from the houses which are let by auction to the highest bidders may of course, from year to year, according to the profits expected, wich depend on the prosperity of the people; but the general tendency has hitherto been for this revenue from what is the greatest curse and the source of most evils in the country to increase rather than diminish, while the Government looks in and grows rich."

We should have liked to learn Mr. Rivett-Carnac's views on this subject. But Mr. Rivett-Carnac is essentially a worker. Possibly it is in reflection of his opinion that Mr. Campbell declares that the "whole taxation of the country needs remodelling, and that till this great reform has been accomplished the financial condition of Siam can only be regarded with the reverse of complacency." Mr. Campbell is an authority for the statement that some five or six millions sterling were squeezed annually out of the people by taxgatherers and monopolists, and out of more than three millions which were known to go into official hands, only twelve hundred thousand went into the Treasury. This was some fifteen years ago. To-day it is feared that there is even yet a great deal of squeezing and corruption, though more disguised than formerly, among native officials. But this he is bound to confess, that as regards the collection of the taxes generally an enormous improvement has been effected, and the people are immeasurably better off than they were ten years ago. Those who have the opportunity of referring to Mr. Rivett-Carnac's report may see that for themselves. In the current year many new works of public utility are to be undertaken, and increased grants to be made for educational purposes. Summing up his report, Mr. Rivett-Carnac indicates the great progress made by the country during the past ten years as evidenced by the increase in the revenue. It must be remembered in this connection, he urges, that practically no new taxation has been imposed, while, on the other hand, undesirable taxes have in some instances been abolished. The great increase that has taken place in the revenue may safely be attributed mainly to improvements in the administration whereby the happiness and prosperity of the people have been secured, thereby encouraging industry and thrift. Where there is neither security nor justice there can be no incentive to work and, we agree with him in the view, the satisfactory condition of the finances is one of the chief evidences of the reality of the administrative and other reforms which have been introduced by the Government during the last decade.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

SATISFACTORY reports in respect of the agricultural situation continue to be received. The whole of India appears to have obtained an adequate supply of moisture, and there is reason to hope that the outcome of the agricultural operations of the year will be quite up to the average. Madras was again favoured, during the week for which the latest reports have been submitted, with a very good supply of rain, and it is only in some parts of the Deccan and a few other places that water for purposes of irrigation is at all insufficient. The standing crops are doing well also, but although there is plenty of fodder in Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, some districts complain that pasture is scanty. There was also a fairly heavy supply of rain in Bengal, and, indeed, falls have been so excessive in the Rampur Hat sub-division of the Birbhum district, that considerable loss of property and some loss of life have been occasioned by floods. In the Patna district, however, more rain is still required. Sugar-cane and all the standing crops are doing well, and the harvesting of bhadoi crops still continues. Rain has fallen all over the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—as much as fifteen inches having been received in some places during the week. The rain has greatly benefited the crops, and the prospects of the season are excellent. Multan is the only district in the Punjab which did not receive rain during the week, and ordinary agricultural operations are proceeding there satisfactorily. In the North-West Frontier Province excellent rain has fallen in all districts except Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects of a good autumn harvest are now pretty certain. Lands are being prepared for spring cultivation, and these operations have been much assisted by the recent downfalls of rain. Prospects are also favourable in the Central Provinces, where the condition of the standing crops is generally good. The recent rain has been very beneficial in view of the rice transplantation which has been in progress, but when the report was submitted a little more rain was necessary to render these operations successful in some districts. In Central India agricultural operations are in progress everywhere, and sufficient rain has been received. In Rajputana similar conditions prevail, and in other parts of India there is every reason to expect that the autumn harvests will be good.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE statement by Reuter that an international conference is to be held next month to frame rules for wireless telegraphy similar to the International Telegraph Convention, indicates that it is recognised in high quarters that ætheric telegraphy has come to stay. Mr. Marconi's new magnetic detector which has taken the place of the coherer formerly used, and the increase of the electrical energy employed enabled him to transmit signals from Cornwall to Cronstadt, overcoming difficulties which previous experiments had not shown to be satisfactorily dealt with. This success appears to have placed beyond question the practical value of wireless telegraphy over limited distances, and in giving credit to Mr. Marconi for its application to everyday needs, acknowledgment must be made of the services of the many men of science whose discoveries Marconi has devaloped. Although ætheric telegraphy by its wide application may shortly cease to be a marvel, it is a mistake to suppose that it is likely to supersede cable telegraphy for long distances. Many shareholders in cable companies have already taken alarm, but as Mr. Charles Bright points out in the "Monthly Review" there is no more cause for consternation than there was for the panic among holders of gas shares which occurred on the first practical introduction of the electric light. This writer, in common with the electrical experts, takes the view that wireless telegraphy cannot displace the cable services because of its inferiority in speed, secrecy and certainty, but can be a very useful handmaid to the cables. Its value for communication between ships at sea has been established. Strategic and maritime reasons suggest that all coast ports should be equipped with telegraphic stations communicating with inland centres, and this can be effectively and economically secured by means of ætheric telegraphy. It is especially adapted too for communication between neighbouring islands, while there are great possibilities before it in regard to weather reports, predictions of storms, and its use in relation to exploring expeditions. As a cheap method of transmitting messages of a social nature it should also become largely used, and if taken up by the Cable Companies it might be used as a feeder for the cables and especially applied for the transmission of the proposed deferred messages, the advantage of which is now being urged upon the companies. While Cable shareholders need have no fear that the day of their investment is over, there is no doubt that the advent of wireless telegraphy will serve to arouse on the part of the companies a greater consideration for the telegraphic needs of the public than they have hitherto exhibited.

THE TRAINING OF NAVAL ENGINEERS.

M. D. B. Morison, the well-known engineer whose name has recently come before the public as the writer of several articles on the training of naval engineers which have commanded widespread attention, contributes an interesting article on the same subject in the current number, of "Page's Magazine," a new engineering journal of great enterprise, in which he points out that unless prompt measures be taken to deal with the vital question affecting the engineering personnel, the fighting efficiency of the Fleet will be very seriously impaired. The attempt of the Admiralty to produce the same homogeneity amongst engineer officers trained at the Royal Naval Engineering College at Keyham, as exists in the case of executive officers trained on the Britannia, having failed, the Admiralty next introduced a system by which young engineers, who have received theoretical training in any of the technical colleges, and practical training in any large engineering works, can compete by examination for "direct entry" into His Majesty's Navy as engineer officers. According to Mr. Morison this system has also failed as, at the examination held recently throughout the United Kingdom, only six candidates presented themselves, three of whom passed with a low percentage of marks; and it is a regrettable fact that not one application was received from the Durham College of Science at Newcastle, notwithstanding its chair of engineering, excellent engineering laboratory, and unsurpassed facilities for marine engineering education and training. The system of "direct entry" having thus hopelessly failed, the Admiralty decided to lower the standard of educational and practical requirements, and admit officers for so-called "temporary service". Although there was a liberal advertisement, the result has been a complete fiasco, as no candidates presented themselves at the January examination, and only two in March, one of whom was accepted. "It is obvious," remarks Mr. Morison, "that engineers of education and experience will continue to refuse to enter the Navy as civilian officers with no military status." It should also be recognised by those who control the destinies of the Navy, that engineering is a profession, and that, in view of the immense issues involved in the maintenance of the mechanical efficiency of our floating fighting machines, engineer officers in His Majesty's Navy should be gentlemen of the highest technical and practical attainments.

MR. WROUGHTON, Inspector General of Forests leaves Simla next week on tour in the Himalayas marching via Chakrata to Dehra Dun.

THE Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha have submitted to the Government of India a representation on the report of the Universities Commission in which they ask that the recommendations of the Commission be not approved.

AN offer has been made by Maharajah Tipperah of Bengal to present a thousand rupees for money prizes at the Delhi Art Exhibition has been accepted by the Government of India who are adding fifteen hundred rupees to increase the amount to be awarded. This is, in addition to medals and diplomas for which arrangements have already been made.

A WELL informed correspondent writes to us with reference to Reuter's telegram published yesterday under the heading of "Turkey and the Khedive," pointing out that Reuter appears to have confused the Khedive with the Khedivial Steamship Company. The telegram stated that the Sanitary Board of Constantinople has obliged the Khedivial steamer "Ismailia to quit Clazomene for a quarantine station because of a case of cholera aboard the vessel and that the British Embassy had protested against the Board's action. The protest of the British Embassy is explained by the fact that the Khedivial Steamship Company is a British line. We are further informed that there must be some mistake about the order that the "Ismailia" should quit Clazomene for a quarantine station. Clazomene is nothing else but a quarantine station and is in fact the only Turkish quarantine station outside the Dardanelles.

ENGLISH as she is wrote again. The following is the verbatim copy of the endorsement on a dispatch for Hankow sent on the 29th August to the Chinese Telegraph Co. at Shanghai:—'Line to Hankow is blocking up by the long Chinese governments, so all the privates and urgents may later than usual.'

THE King of the Belgians is reported to have commanded a Parisian architect to undertake an enlargement of his palace of Laeken. Two wings, each as large as the present palace, will be added. At a rough estimate this addition is calculated to cost £600,000, all of which will be borne by the King himself.

MADAME PATTI (Baroness Cederstrom) gave a concert at Brecon in aid of the Brecon Hospital The diva appeared with Mr. Santley in a duet by Donizetti, and was encored. The vocalists had just recommenced singing the duet when Mr. Santley burst out laughing and left the platform. His companion almost immediately followed, although she attempted to continue. In response to loud cheers, Madame Patti returned and said: "The cause of all this merriment is that a wasp has been trying to get into my mouth, and we could not go on."

DR. VENN of Caius College, Cambridge, writes to the "Athenæum:"—In an advertisement that I have just received of Mr. F. Boase's "Modern English Biography," we are told that "special care has been about the taken dates of birth and death." In the obituary notice of myself in this work it is stated that I held my fellowship until my death in the year 1883. I am not writing to dispute the fact, but a few minutes spent over the British Museum Catalogue would have enabled Mr. Boase to enlarge his notice by a list of five or six posthumous works.

THE doctors appointed to examine Vidal, the perpetrator of several murders of women on the Riviera and at other places in France, report that he shows no signs of lunacy or epilepsy, but it is merely a degenerate. They consider that he is responsible for his actions, though not to the fullest extent. Vidal asserted that having been repulsed by a young woman he fondly loved, he had conceived a violent hatred against the sex, and felt an irresistible impulse to kill every woman whom he encountered alone. The doctors regard this statement as an invention.

IN THE CITY OF MURDER.

PARIS HOOLIGANS' NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

(BY JOSEPH BRANDRETH.)

THE "City of Murder" is the latest name given to the French capital, and the name is not undeserved.

At the present time such is the terror created by the exploits of the bands of ferocious ruffians who pollute the streets of Paris that respectable people are afraid to venture out of their dwellings after nightfall.

Scores of inoffensive citizens are daily knocked on the head, stabbed, shot, or throttled by lasso-throwing bandits, and stripped of all they possess. Lucky they are if they escape with their lives. Not a day passes without pitched battles taking place between bands of thieves and ignoble "souteneurs" in the public streets without the body of some murdered citizen being found by the police, or without a score of burglaries taking place.

In the district of the Bourse alone, no fewer than fifteen burglaries were committed on a single night recently by an organised gang of cut-throats, whom the police seem powerless to lay their hands on.

The number of murders for robbery which have taken place this year is beyond count. One day an old woman living in a flat in the Avenue des Ternes is brutally murdered and her rooms ransacked. Another day the body of a demi-mondaine is found stabbed to death in bed and all her belongings rifled; or again, a poor old couple are murdered while asleep for the sake of £2; and in every case the assassins go undiscovered.

CUT-THROATS' PARADISE.

Paris, writes Mr. Joseph Brandreth in the "Daily Express", has truly become the cut-throats' paradise, and her reputation as the play-ground of Europe is in danger. People in the provinces read the daily newspaper accounts of the atrocities that are committed, and prudently give up their contemplated annual trip to the capital. Foreign tourists are alarmed, and cut short their sojourn in a city in which their lives may not be safe.

But what are the police doing to allow all this? How comes it that, with 15,000 police-men and a large and admittedly able detective force, Paris has become a sort of murderers' headquarters.

With a larger number of police than London and a much less area to cover, Paris exceeds the crime list of London by over 100 per cent. The police authorities will tell you that they are not to blame, that they are continually making large organised raids and capturing seventy, eighty, or a hundred vagabonds and malefactors nightly, but that their work is wasted.

It is wasted, they assert, because the judicial authorities release the very next day seventy-five out of every hundred scoundrels and cut-throats they arrest.

There is a sore feeling between the police officials and the judicial authorities, for the latter counteract and render useless the efforts of the former to clear the city of the hooliganism which now infests it.

This is how a high police official explains the matter.

BAGGED VAGABONDS.

"We arrest every suspicious person, but we cannot bring proof against all of them—we leave that to the judicial authorities. What happens? The examining magistrates make a summary examination next morning of the whole crowd of vagabonds bagged the previous night. They keep the black sheep, those who have previous convictions against them, and release all the others, all those who have so far undergone no infamous punishment, and who may have the necessary legal two pence in their pockets to prove that they have means of subsistence. Others show a certificate to prove that they have been employed at least one or two days in a month; these, too, are allowed to go, though in nine cases out of ten they are scoundrels who live on the earnings of women."

The judicial authorities—with a degree of solicitude and of humanity which one would hardly have expected of them—affirm that many men so caught in these police raids are people in temporary distress or misery, but who have done no wrong action, or at any rate have committed no crime which comes within the arm of the law.

Under the circumstances it would be unfair to put a stain on their name, to spoil their chances of the future by blackening their "casier judiciaire," or "criminal record"—which every citizen is provided with—by a condemnation, however slight.

This is all very well, but meanwhile Paris is becoming so ill-famed for its daily crime list that soon no citizen will venture out without a revolver in his pocket. Every day the crowds of notorious criminals are increasing in number.

At this time of the year especially the scenes of riot, disorder, and bloodshed are at their height. The hooligans laugh at the police, and it is a revelation to see the way they openly brave the police officials and district magistrates when brought before them.

These young scoundrels—for the great majority are between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five—have a thief's knowledge of the law, and are quick to stand "on their rights." Moreover, they glory in newspaper reports of their exploits.

"THE RESEARCH BRIGADE."

M. Bay, the chief police commissioner in charge of the "Research Brigade," has his own opinions as to the present outburst of crime. "Paris," he says, "is empty; the women upon whom the great mass of these hooligans prey are unable to obtain money. Result—the scoundrels, none of whom are capable of doing an hour's honest work, fall back on the knife, the revolver, the lasso, or the burglar's jemmy."

All of these articles can be purchased cheaply. Another reason for the street fights which take place with revolvers, and in which inoffensive passers-by invariably get wounded, is jealousy. A woman leaves her "protector" and takes up with another man; the two men at once become sworn enemies, and a regular vendetta is started between them. They gather their friends, and in pitched battles try to kill each other.

It is only fair to the police to say that their action is greatly hampered by the nonapplication of what is known as the "Relegation" law. This allows of men who are brought up before the polic-court on some charge of vagabondage—and against whom a previous conviction is proved—being forcibly sent to live out of France, in the French convict colonies.

Paris is swarming with individuals who, if this law were applied, should be in New Caledonia or French Guiana. Then, again the police are thwarted by the "prescription" laws. After a certain number of years—fifteen, I think it is—a criminal even if he has committed an atrocious murder, cannot be punished if the crime has gone undiscovered until the period of prescription has been reached.

This was notoriously examplified two or three years back in the case of an ex-policeman who was arrested on suspicion of having murdered a woman in the Rue Pierre le Grand. He denied it but on being pressed hard, and after making sure that the period of prescription had been reached, coolly admitted that he was the murderer of a woman whose death had excited a commotion some sixteen years previously.

He was allowed to go "scot free," and went back to his place as secretary to an old lady, a marchioness.

In France, too, no one may carry a revolver, though every criminal in Paris is in possession of one. Recently a respectable citizen, who probably saved his life by using a revolver against a crowd of street bandits, was fined for being in possession of a prohibited weapon.

What wonder, under such circumstances as these, that Paris is really suffering from a fit of moral depression, and that strangers are already beginning to describe the "City of Light" as the "City of Assassins"?

A HORRIBLE incident is reported from an Odessa theatre during the course of a ply named "The Brothers Karmason." In the last act the villain of the play—a role taken by M Bilchowsky—hangs himself through remorse. M. Bilchowsky realistically placed his neck in the noose, and by some means or other lost his footing, and was hanged in full sight of the audience.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

AN OPERATION NECESSARY.

ELECTORAL TOUR ABANDONED.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

President Roosevelt has undergone a slight operation at Indianapolis for an abscess between the left knee and ankle. The abscess arose from a bruise received in the carriage accident on the 2nd inst.

President Roosevelt is in good spirits and is proceeding to Washington to-night.

LONDON SEPT. 24,

President Roosevelt is in excellent general health. He delivered two addresses on the morning of the operation which was performed in the afternoon in hospital. A few hours later President Roosevelt was conveyed to the station on a stretcher and proceeded to Washington. Two ounces of pure serum were removed from the abscess.

A speedy recovery is anticipated, but rest is essential. He electoral tour has been abandoned.

THE TERRIBLE'S WELCOME HOME.

OVATION AT PORTSMOUTH.

The officers and crew of the Terrible were entertained at a banquet at Portsmouth yesterday evening. They previously marched through the streets which were decorated. They received great ovation.

LORD ROBERTS ON RAGGING.

A DISGRACE TO THE ARMY

A PROHIVITE ORDER.

The "Daily Mail" states that Lord Roberts has issued a memorandum to all commanding officers, urging the necessity of stopping "ragging," the prevalence whereof is a disgrace to the army, and is most prejudicial to discipline.

THE BOER GENERALS,

THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Boer Generals in the manifesto they have issued, appeal to the civilised world on behalf of the widows and orphans of the ruined Boer people. They state that they are about to make a tour through Europe and America with a view to organising a fund,

They declare that ten times the small sum granted by Great Britain would be insufficient to cover even the direct losses resulting from the war.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND INDIA.

PAN GERMANS AND THE PROPOSED VISIT.

It is untrue that the German Crown Prince accompanies the Duke of Connaught to India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 22nd inst., states :—

The Pan Germans are indignant at the possibility of the Crown Prince of Germany attending the Delhi Durbar. This circumstance may decide the imperious Kaiser to allow the young Prince to accompany the Duke of Connaught to India.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIFICATION OF FINLAND.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Russian Government has drafted new and drastic laws subjecting the administration of the Judiciary, including the Senate of Finland, to the control of the Governor-General, freeing the latter and his subordinates from all responsibility before the law.

ROUMANIA AND THE JEWS.

DEFYING THE POWERS.

Opinion on the Continent is that notwithstanding the anxiety of the Powers to assist the Jews, there is little likelihood of any material result from Notes dealing with Roumania. It is believed that the latter is prepared to defy the Powers who will refrain from interference for the same reasons to which non-intervention on behalf of the Armenians was due.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

The details of the Viceroy's autumn tour are now settled. His Excellency leaves Simla on the 25th October and arrives at Delhi on the morning of the 25th ; leaves the same night and will be at Datia on the 27th, Jhansi 28th, Orchha 29th to 30th Kandwa 31st, visiting Mandhata and Mortakka the same day, Mhow on November 1st to 5th, including expeditions to Dhar, Mandu and Gujori. He will reach Baran on the 6th, Kotah 6th to th, Bundi 9th to 12th, Deoli 12th to 13th, visiting Nasirabad. His Excellency proceeding thence to Udaipur 15th to 17th, Chitor 18th, Ajmere 18th to 19th, Mount Abu 20th to 21st, Jodhpur 22nd to 23rd, Bikaneer 24th to 26th, visiting Gajner; he will be at Sambhar on the 27th, visiting the Salt Works, Jaipur 27th to 30th, Bharatpur 30th to 2nd December, visiting Dig, at Muttra 3rd(afternoon), Agra 3rd (evening), Delhi 4th (morning), leaving at midnight to arrive at Calcutta privately on the 6th in the morning. The arrivals at Datia, Jhansi, Orchha, Mhow, Kotah, Deoli, Udaipur, Ajmere, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Bikaneer and Jaipur will be public, all the other arrivals and departures of his Excellency during the tour will be private.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-night Hampshire beat Somerset by one goal to love in a close game.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

APPOINTMENT OF A TRANSPORT OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

In view of the heaviness of the ensuing trooping season, the Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of a Transport Officer, on a salary of Rs. 250 monthly, to assist the Bombay District Staff during the cold weather.

THE BELGIAN SENSATION.

KING LEOPOLD'S ORDER TO THE PRINCESS.

DISMISSED FROM THE DEATH CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables :—

Princess Stephanie was kneeling in prayer in the death chamber of her mother when she was informed of the King's order to depart. She immediately returned to the hotel whence she drove in a hired carriage to the station. In response to sympathetic cheers she said "thank you dear citizens."

[After the suicide of her former husband, the Archduke Rudolph of Austria, the Princess Stephanie in 1896 made the acquaintance of Count Lonyay, and soon after applied to the Austrian Emperor for his consent to her marriage with him, without even so much as informing her father of her intentions. King Leopold, on learning the secret from the Emperor, refused his consent, so that the wedding was for a time postponed. The King further declared that he would deprive her of all her rights and privileges because she promised to marry without his consent, and when the marriage finally took place in March, 1900, the Belgian King absolutely disowned his daughter. The Emperor on the other hand, though averse to the match, gave his daughter-in-law a handsome diamond tiara on her wedding-day.]

THE COST OF THE WAR.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEW COLONIES.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" cables :—

The "Daily Mail" states that the contribution of the New Colonies to the expenses of the war has been fixed at one hundred millions.

ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is now out of danger, and Colonel Lukis, who had been attending him, has returned to Calcutta.

A CREMATORIUM FOR EUROPEANS,

Dr. Pearre, officiating Health Officer, Calcutta, is advocating the erection at the cost of six hundred pounds sterling of a crematorium for Europeans and non-Hindus. He hopes to obtain sufficient support to carry his scheme through.

THE RED SEA.

NEW LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been informed by the Government of Bengal that information has been received through the India Office that the commander of one of the Hamburg-America Steamship Company's boats who lately passed in proximity to light-houses building in the Red Sea, reports that according to outward appearance light-houses on Jebel Teir, Centre Peak Island, and Abu Ail seemed to be completed, as the stagings have been taken off.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sandback, R. L., late Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, is under orders for duty in India.

Colonel Blunt R. E. is appointed officiating Chief Engineer, Bombay Command ; and Colonel J. Kellie as commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut district ; while Captain Dunsterville, returning from leave, is posted to the Bombay Military Works and Brevet Major Leslie, from Chitral to Punjab Military Works.

It is now settled for 250 Myore Imperial Service Cavalry to join 5th Cavalry Brigade for Delhi manoeuvres ; also for 15th Bengal Lancers from Southern to join Northern force, and for regiment Central India Horse from Northern to join Southern force.

Of the supernumeraries coming to India for appointment to the Staff Corps, the following are posted to Bombay :—Lieuts. Sullivan, 1st Oxford Light Infantry ; Wallis, 2st North Lancashire Regiment ; Spence, 2nd Middlesex ; and Worgan, Army Service Corps. Also Second Lieuts. Brown, 3rd Royal Warwicks ; Stanbridge, 1st Suffolks; Trousdale, 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers ; Powell, 2nd Royal Munsters; and Hughes, 1st West India Regiment.

Sanction having been given to the proposal to raise a Military Railway Company, the work of organisation has now been begun, and Lieutenant C. F. Anderson, R. E., has been appointed Commandant. The idea is that the Company should be a complete and self-contained unit, capable both of constructing a railway and of working railway traffic.

Definite intimation has been received from Home that the 9th Gurkha Rifles will not proceed to China. This is not to be taken as implying that the Hongkong Regiment, whose place the 9th were to take, will not be disbanded. It is believed that the 31st Burma Light Infantry will be detained in China for the present.

ORDERS have at last been issued for the Hongkong Regiment to proceed to India. It leaves China on the 20th proximo in the steamer Aratoon Apcar. This corps, it will be remembered, was originally raised in India as a special battalion under special conditions for service in Hongkong. It is composed of fine fighting material but does not form part of the Indian army, and cannot, therefore, be relieved and interchanged with other Indian regiments. In the ordinary course its constitution is so nearly that of a Native Infantry Regiment, however, that there could be little difficulty in reconstituting it as such, and it may be hoped that opportunity will be taken when it is in India to get this done, thereby enabling it to take its place amongst regular units of the Indian Army for service whether in India or amongst Colonial garrisons, which India now supplies.

A tragic incident is reported to have happened on the stage at Samos Ljvar, a small Hungarian town, says the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle. Julia Pakey had been engaged to to Julius Bardos, who, however, had cooled in his affection for his sweetheart, and given her up. The two acted as lovers on the stage, and it was part of the performance that Julia should shoot at Julius. Wanting to kill Bardos, the actress charged her pistol, and shot him dead. The curtain was lowered immediately and it was then found that Julia had committed suicide by opening her veins.

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The Poona Races commenced to-day under the most favourable auspices ; the weather was rather warm and the attendance very large, and several up-country sportsmen came to witness the races. Marwari fell in the Poona Grand National and Jasanaroo and Melzeon in the Kirkee Chase. The results in the different events are given below .—

The Poona Grand National.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Steeplechase for Horses. W. A. and C raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 750 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 10lbs. Distance—about 2 1-4 miles.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Chokebore, 9st 11lbs 1
Mr N R Chowdhury's b aus g Euclid, 11st 3lbs 2
Mr R W Harter's br aus g The Clown, 11st 7lbs..... 3
Mr Westropp's ch aus g Vedette, 9st 11lbs 0
Mr J B's b aus g Marwari, 9st 11lbs 0
Aga S Shah's br aus g Corroboree, 9st 5lbs 0

Chokebore won the race by three lengths, 15 lengths between they second and third. Time—4 mins. 20 secs.

The Kirkee Chase.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A Steeplechase for A. and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and other classes 14-1 and under. Weight—Above heights to carry 12st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 750 or over once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; of tener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies measured on or since 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Arabs and C. B., 21lbs. Distance about 2 miles over the Poona Steeple Chase Course.

Mr Montgomery's ch a h Ruddigore, 8st 1
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Beryl, 10st 5lbs 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aus g Good Boy, 10st 8lbs..... 3
Aga S Shah's ch aus g Funny, 10st 5lbs..... 0
Mr N R Chowdhury's b aus g Pompom, 10st 8lbs 0
Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician, 10st 5lbs..... 0
Mr Black Hawkin's b aus m Flight, 9st 13lbs 0
Lt-Col Eccles' b aus g Widgeon, 9st 8lbs..... 0
Mr W F Wormald's br a h Baby Boy, 9st 7lbs..... 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus m Jacaroo, 9st 7lbs 0
Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch ch m La Bailiffe, 8st 12lbs..... 0

Ruddigore won by 1 1-4 lengths ; three lengths between the 2nd and 3rd. Time—4 mins. 1 sec.

The Maiden Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 4 hands and under, new measure nent, Maidens on 1st January, 1902, 14 hands to carry 9st. W.I.—Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs, ; twice, 7 lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Distance—1 mile

H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant, 7st 13lbs 1
Mr R R S's ch a h Zoorat, 8st 2lbs 2
Mr A B Amer's b a h Turkish Flag, 8st 2lbs..... 3
Mr R R S's g a h Officer, 9st 1lb..... 0
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 8st 12lbs..... 0
Mr A M Amer's b a h Cromer, 8st 8lbs 0
Messrs Faraj bin Saund and Rauf Sheriff's b a h Young Roberts, 8st 8lbs..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 5lbs 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 2lbs 0
Messrs Mathuradass Gokuldass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Mathuradass Gokuldass' g a h Grey Fox, 7st 8lbs ... 0

Gallant won by half a length, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 56 secs.

The Trial Stakes.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. For Horses. W. A. and C. Allowances.—Horses which have not won since 31st March, 1900, races value Rs. 900 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,000, 7lbs. ; of Rs. 4,000, 12lbs. ; Maidens, 18lbs. ; (allowances not accumulative). Distance—1 mile.

H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Record Reign, 7st 13lbs 1
Mr J B's b aus h Veneda, 8st 7lbs..... 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Clievenden, 9st 3
Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand Off, 9st..... 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Witzer n, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando, 7st 13lbs..... 0
Mr R R S's br aus g Dumbell, 7st 13lbs 0
Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton, 7st 10lbs 0

Record Reign won by 1 1-2 length; three-quarters of a length between the second and third. Time 1 min. 44 3-4 secs.

H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000, 3lbs ; of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs. ; of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs. In addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens on 1st January, 1902 4lbs ; Maidens 7lbs. (not accumulative) Ponies as per General Condition 8. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Arthur, 8st 13lbs..... 1
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 7st 5lbs 2
Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' ch a h Rubric, 8st 3lbs 3
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi, 9st..... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Rasheed, 9st..... 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Admirer, 9st..... 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Nevermore, 8st 5lbs 0
Captain Thompson's br a h Pompom II, 8st 3lbs..... 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr R D Sethna's b a h Regal, 8st 2lbs..... 0
Mr James' ch a h Sandow, 8st 1lb..... 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's g a h Bonaparte, 7st 12lbs..... 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 6st 13lbs 0

Arthur won by 1 1-2 length, same distance between the second and third. Time—2 mins. 4 2-5 secs.

The New Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For Ponies 14-2 and under, measured since 31st March, 1899, 14-2 to carry 9st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900 or over once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 4lbs ; of Rs. 5,000, 7lbs ; of Rs. 10,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to above penalties Allowances—Arabs 28lbs C. Bs 24lbs Distance—3 furlongs

Lt-Col Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus, 8st 12lbs..... 1
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 8st 12lbs 2
H H the Kour Saheb's of Patiala br aus m Malice, 8st 13lbs 3
Mr A W P's ch aus g Firetrade, 9st 1lb 0
Mr R R S's ch aus m Amarosa, 8st 13lbs..... 0
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink, 8st 12lbs..... 0

This race ended in a dead heat between Minimus and Min for first place, Malice being third. Time—1 min. 21 1-5 secs. In the run off Minimus won by half a length. Time—1 min. 21 2-5 secs.

There will be a deficit of Yen 4,500,000 in the estimated revenue from the Japanese tobacco monopoly this year owing to a partial failure of the crop.

Two powder magazines on Benten Island, Osaka, exploded on the 15th ult. There was little or no loss of life, but a large number of people were injured, and there was much damage to property in the lvicinity.

In the yacht race held under the auspices of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, for yachts not exceeding 36ft., four boats started, and in the course of the race one of the competitors, "Zanthe," belonging to Lieutenant Humphreys, King's Royal Rifles, was struck by a squall, and not having her centre-board down, she heeled over and sank. Lieutenant Humphreys, Mr. Smith, and another were thrown into the water. Lifebuoys were thrown from the Spit Lighthouse, and the men were rescued by the competing yachts and safely landed at the Royal Cork Yacht Club.

A REPORT has just been issued of the trials of self-propelled lorries for military purposes held in the Aldershot district last December. The trials were for lorries and trailers, and were over roads of all natures, and varying from very hard in frost to very soft, and also over boggy ground. The Committee's report says that the steam lorries are good and serviceable machines for present supply, but points out the great possibilities of internal combustion in lorries burning heavy oil. Compared with horse-draught (continues the report) these trials have shown that self-propelled lorries can transport five tons of stores at about six miles an hour over very hilly roads under winter conditions. The load transported by each lorry, if carried by horse-waggons of service pattern, would overload three G. S. waggons, requiring twelve draught horses, whose pace would not ordinarily exceed three miles an hour. The Committee consider that it has been demonstrated that mechanical transport of this nature has many advantages, and that it is worth an extended trial.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

SOUTH LANCASHIRES vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

The last tie in the second round of the Rovers tournament was played yesterday evening, when the South Lancashires who defeated the 4th Hussars in the first round met the Royal Scots who previously had the advantage of a bye. There was a large gathering of spectators with whom partiality was felt more for the Poona team than for the red rose men, but the Lancashire lads early showed their superiority, and readily maintained it throughout. starting with the bandstand goal at their backs, and with the wind in their favour, they quickly Sttacked and after about ten minutes' play they scored as the result of a scrimmage in front of goal, the ball going through off Allsop. Thereafter the Scots too theu attack but though they maintained the pressure for some time they could not pierce the excellent defence. A good shot was send in from the left but it was well headed and the attack ended in the ball going out. The South Lancashires rushed it down and after some very pretty and interesting play in front of goal sent it out. The Scots visited the opposite end and should have scored. They had a fine opening and though the first of two rapidly successive shots was well saved by the Lancashire keeper, the return looked like being a certain goal, but the kick was erratic, and the ball went across the goal mouth instead of into the net. Half time arrived directly afterwards, with the South Lancashires leading by goal to nil.

After the opening exchanges immediately on the resumption, the "Reds" quickly repelled a Scottish invasion and carrying the ball along with a fine combined movement obliged the Scots keeper to save. Directly afterwards the ball was sent over the bar. Following the kick in, smart play brought the Lancashire men up again, and O'Connor on the extreme left sent in one which again topped the bar. The Scots thereafter paid the other end a visit and called upon the Lancashire keeper twice, but he had no difficulty in dealing with the attempts and his side clearing their lines interesting open play was witnessed in the neighbourhood of mid-field. On individual play the Lancashires repeatedly beat their opponents, being master on the ball but the Scots eventually getting away once more severely tested the Lancashire keeper, who saved thrice rapidly and brilliantly. Then the "Reds" rushed to the opposite goal and a shot from the right shaved the top of the bar. Pretty passing enabled them to become dangerous again, and Thomas ultimately receiving in front of goal banged in a low rapid which the Scots keeper could not reach. The South Lancashires maintained the pressure and came up once more with admirable combination, but the final effort sent the ball over. Directly afterwards they attacked again and a hot one from O'Connor who was playing a fine game on the outside left was just kept out, and the return shot was also narrowly saved. After a brief invasion by the Scotsmen the Palatine men stormed the goal again, O'Connor sent across to the right who transferred to the centre but with a good opening the final kick was erratic. The Scots immediately got it away, but though they had an opening, were not quick enough, and the "Reds" quickly returning set up a hot bombardment of the Scottish goal. The defence was effective and the Poona men eventually repelled the attack and rapidly travelling down had an opening through the failure of a Lancashire back. King quickly seized the advantage and had scored for the Scots before the man in goal had quite realised the position. There were not many minutes to the finish, and this success seemed to hearten the Scots. The Lancashire men were however too much for them, for after bringing the ball along finely it was passed across to O'Connor who with a capital shot registered the "Reds" third goal. They maintained the attack vigorously in the last few minutes repeatedly returning to the Scots goal and ultimately after a characteristic piece of combined work the ball was sent in from the right. The shot was repelled but it was immediately returned by Allsop, who put on the fourth goal. Very quickly afterwards the whistle blew. Score :—

South Lancashires ..... 4 goals
Royal Scots ..... 1 goal

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following are the results of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan :—

TILTING AT RING AND TENT-PEGGING.

For Ponies.

Aga Rukh Shah 1
Mr. Hill 2
Mr. Creagh ..... tie 3
Mr. Hughes .....

For Horses

Mr. Hill 1

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses.

Mr Woollcombe 1

AFFINITY FIELDING COMPETITION

Gentleman to gallop past lady and catch polo ball thrown to him by lady. Points for pace.
Mr. Creagh nominated by Miss Watson 1

FOOTBALL PLAYER'S BENEFIT.

Competitors in heats of four, to ride a given course to footballs, dismount, dribble football through goal, pick up ball, mount with it and return to winning post.

Aga Rukh Shah 1
Mr. Brown 2

SCURRY FOR ALL HORSES AND PONIES.

Distance—Handicap.

Mr. Rome's Mischief. Mr. Brown 1
Mr. Crum's Peewit, Mr. Birkett 2
Mr. Powles, ... 3

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas is interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addresses deposit their books with the authorities at those places.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	23	11	30 a.m.	26	19
Teheran	24	2	5 p.m.	...	54
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	25	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	1
" Madras	0	34	0	5

THE well-known cyclist Huret, winner of many long-distance races, met with a serious accident at the Parc des Princes. While training on his cycle one of the tyres burst, causing him to fall. He picked himself up, but before he could get out of the way Michael, the Welsh rider, who was training behind a motor-cycle, dashed against him, hurling him violently to the ground. Huret sustained a compound fracture of the leg close to the ankle, and was taken to the hospital. He will be unable to ride for the rest of the season.

THE FAR EAST.

THE CHENCHOU MASSACRE.

HOW THE MISSIONARIES WERE KILLED.

A SHANGHAI message, dated August 30th, states:—The first written reports from Chenchou only confirm the telegraphic news of the murder of Messrs. Bruce and Lowis. Mr. Bruce was dragged by the hair into a yard, where he was killed with stones, clubs, knives and swords. Mr. Lowis, in trying to escape, was brought down by a stroke from a spear, and then killed in the same way. Both bodies were badly mutilated and the eyes knocked out. Soldiers were within reach, but they did not interfere to protect the foreigners. All the missionaries' effects were destroyed. The Post Office was destroyed, and the clerk in charge, who was badly beaten, is in a critical condition.

The Rev. J. W. Stevenson, Deputy Director of the China Inland Mission, has forwarded to the China press a farther letter from Mr. H. B. Stewart who was enroute to Chenchou Mr. Stewart writing from near Taotsen on the 19th August says :—A gunboat will escort me right through, and relays of soldiers who, I understand, are to attend to my personal wants. I thought it best to make it clear that I was to be sent officially, fearing that otherwise I should not have access to the officials at Chenchou. On Monday morning, while I was waiting on the British gunboat for my boat to be changed, Mr. Tsai, Mr. Bruce's teacher, arrived, and from him I was able to gather some details. Here let me say that in addition to the evangelist's letter, I now have accounts from four men. These men all came down at different times, and each one tells the same story. There is a light variation as to the manner of Lowis's death which I shall refer to again. Mr. Tsai, the teacher, says that rumours to the effect that the foreigners had poisoned the wells had been rife for some time, the story being that he, Tsai, had been heavily bribed by the foreigners to carry out their evil designs. Our friends were frequently urged to go to the yamen, but just has often refused to do so, saying, 'Our trust is in God ; there is no need to run away.' They also frequently had prayer with the Christians. At 3 p.m. on Friday, 15th August, Bruce evidently realised that trouble was brewing, for he sent to the yamen for help. I have just questioned the cook as to what it was that caused Mr. Bruce to send for help at that particular time, the crowd not yet having assembled. He says that word had come that the shops on the streets were putting up their shutters, and that men were

ASSEMBLING TO KILL THE FOREIGNERS.

The man left for the yamen immediately, but he had not been gone ten minutes before the people arrived. Before he got back all was over. Mr. Tsai says that when the crowd came Mr. Bruce went to the door to speak to them, and was attacked at once. Mr. Tsai went to his help, but was seized and his clothes torn. I asked him if Bruce called out, or said anything at all. He says he called out something, but doesn't know what it was. Bruce must have fallen very quickly. He was beaten with sticks, and struck with swords until he was covered with wounds ; his face was battered beyond recognition. Tsai seems to have saved his head from swordcuts by means of Mr. Lowis's wash basin. Mr. Lowis, hearing the rush, ran to the back, and clambered to the top of a small shed. Just here the variation referred to above comes in. The cook says that Lowis, hearing that Bruce was dead, seemed to lose heart, and came down : he was at once killed and mutilated. Tsai says that just as Mr Lowis got to the roof he was speared and fell down being killed at once. As Tsai's story is corroborated by two others, I take it to be the true one. One man says that as Mr. Lowis fell he looked heavenward and seemed to be praying.

Tsai, the teacher, escaped with a few bruises ; Chang, the evangelist, is badly injured, but decided to stay by the dead bodies until some one should arrive. When the Fu reached the chapel half an hour after being sent for, he found Mr. Bruce's body lying in the middle of the street. He took hold of his hand to ascertain if he were still alive ; finding him to be dead he ordered the body to be carried into the hall. Later, the Hsien provided coffins. All the men who have come down greatly blame the officials especially the military men who, they say,

SIMPLY SHUT THEIR EYES

to what was going on. There is a military yamen just behind the hall ; twenty or thirty men could have saved the place, but the officer refused to send them. Another officer said he couldn't send men without orders from the Fu. The Hsien had plenty of work to save the Imperial Post Office. He arrived just in time to save the life of the postal clerk, a Eurasian. If my informants are to be believed, he is about the only one of the officials who acted with any promptness. In addition to Mr. Chang two other church members were injured. The evangelist, teachers, and some church members seem to have stood loyally by our friends. On the day of the riot just after breakfast, the evangelist for the last time exhorted them to escape. Mr. Bruce replied : 'We are not at all afraid, but if you have any fears go and stay in the Hsien yamen.' And the old man, knowing all the danger, stood by right to the end. I asked Mr. Tsai if he would go back with me, but he had been badly scared and was unwilling to do so. He asked me to delay three or four days until things became quiet again. But with Mr. Chang waiting for some one to bury the dead, and not knowing when Quirmbach would be back. I determined to go on. No doubt by the time I arrive the reaction will have set in, and things will be quiet. If no place suitable for permanent burial can be found within two or three days I will have the bodies interred temporarily. In the meantime I will gather as much information as possible. I already have the name of the man in whose opium shop the plans were arranged. A man named Wang beat the signal for attack, and another Wang is the ringleader. The lower storey of the Hall is wrecked, and everything stolen. I will send letters down as frequently as possible, and will allow the date of my return to Changteh to be determined by circumstances.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS AT CANTON.

A correspondent writes from Canton :—Recently, anonymous placards have been posted in this city warning the people against the tricks and crafty methods used by foreigners to induce Chinese to seek admission to the church. It is not a little disappointing, after all that China has passed through, to find the old stories being revived, and that there are people so stupid as to believe the absurd nonsense that foreigners, from the eyes of children and from the hearts of men, prepare a medicine, and that whoever drinks falls entirely into the hands of the foreigners.

The following additional information regarding the display of anti-foreign placards in Canton is supplied by a correspondent :—Anonymous placards of a very scurrilous nature have, within the last few days, been found in various parts of this city. They are decidedly anti-Christian and anti-foreign in their language. Foreigners, and in this instance it must mean missionaries, are accused of getting possession of little children whom they mutilate for the purposes of the propaganda. From the eyes of the children and the kidneys, these foreigners are said to make a medicine which they administer to men and women whom they wish to convert. As soon as the men take the medicine they become tools in the hands of the foreigners, and the women, under the influence of this wonderful preparation, are completely subservient to all the vile purposes of their deceivers. The people are, therefore, called upon to slay these wicked foreigners. The American Consul has received a copy of these placards, and it may be taken as certain that from the Viceroy downwards every official will be moved to do his utmost to discover and punish the guilty persons.

Advices dated Canton, Sept. 4, state :—Largely owing doubtless to the energy of the American Consul, several men have been arrested and charged with the serious offence of publishing placards inciting the people to murder foreigners. The men arrested were under examination yesterday, and it is believed that their evidence will lead to additional arrests. The fuller particulars that have come to light prove that this attempt to cause trouble was more formidable than was at first thought. Anonymous placards may often represent the work of comparatively few men ; they are then probably written on paper, but in this case blocks were cut and the sheets properly printed.

I hear on the best authority that a party of Boxers have arrived in Canton, and are actively pursuing their vocation. Already a number of men have been attracted, and are reckoned as disciples. It seems latterly the day to be talking of men being able by occult arts to make themselves invulnerable to gun shots and sword cuts. One thing they do admit and that is that they cannot stand before big guns ! No particular secrecy is observed about their movements. In fact, when I expressed doubt, I was quickly told I might go and see them myself.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN OUTBREAK IN SHANSI.

The Hongkong mandarins have received news from Taiyuan, capital of Shansi, that anti-Christian riots have again broken out in certain parts of Taiyuan prefecture, and that a certain number of converts and sympathisers of the Christian churches have been injured by large mobs, says the "N. C. Daily News." This shows more than ever the need of a strong and determined, and, what is as important, an enlightened official at the head of affairs in Shansi, such for instance as H.E. Governor Tsen Ch'un-shuen, (now promoted Viceroy of Szechuan) has proved himself to be. Tinz Chen-to, the new Governor of Shansi (transferred from the Governorship of Kwangsi) is by no means a strong man, and what is even more a matter of apprehension, he is an official of the Conservative school.

(Concluded on page 6.)

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. J. H. McCARTHY'S PLAY.

NOVELTIES AT THE HIPPODROME.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

MR. JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY'S play, "If I were King," which has been staged at the St. James's Theatre was first produced in New York as long ago as October of last year. With Mr. G. H. Sothern as the vagabond poet Villon, and Miss Cecilia Loftus as Katherine de Vaucelles, it scored a decided success. It ran until May, and is to be revived again in a month's time. To-morrow Francois Villon will, of course, be played by Mr. Alexander, and Miss Julie Opp—for whom the author has stated that the part was originally written—will be the Katherine. The important character of Hugnette du Hamel was created in America by Miss Suzanne Sheldon, who will also play it at the St. James's. Villon, the hero of Mr. McCarthy's entirely fanciful story, is himself, of course, an historical character. He was born in 1431, probably of poor parents. He was a man of some education, however, for he took his degree of bachelor in the University of Paris in 1450, and that of master in 1452. In spite of a life which began by being one of excess and debauchery, and ended by being one of vagabondage and theft, he left behind him a small but remarkable collection of poems, through all of which runs the strong personal note of regret for a wrecked and wasted life. He appears to have killed a priest in a scuffle in 1455, to have been consequently banished, but in some way to have obtained a pardon. From this time he was alternately under the patronage of such important persons as Charles d'Orleans and Jean of Bourbon—his very name of Villon was, perhaps, assumed from a patron—and in a succession of bishops 'and princes' prisons for vagabondage and theft. He was certainly in prison in 1461, because he came out at the general gaol delivery upon the accession of Louis XI. in 1461, and he probably died soon after.

That he ever came into personal contact with Louis XI. is pure supposition, although the supposition forms the basis not only of Mr. McCarthy's play, but of De Bauville's play of "Gringoire" and its English adaptation. "The Ballad Monger," which are obviously founded upon what is known of his character. But, indeed, there is so little of actual fact about his history that practically all we know about the events of his life and his own personality is gathered from the internal evidences of his poems. The most important of these is the Grand Testament (so called by the application to it of a regular class name of mediæval poetry), a more or less continuous work, of which, however, the most beautiful features are the interpolated ballades and rondeaux. From these Mr. McCarthy supplies himself with a personality of Villon, and even with the names of the characters in his play. Thus the "Ballade pour sa Mere" tells him that Villon had something of simple piety in his wild nature. "Regrets de la Belle Heaulmiere," the, beautiful poem in which an old woman mourns her past loveliness, gives him the name of a character. Doubtless the gruesome "Ballade des

celebration, a very unfortunate arrangement it, for the two towns are not far apart, and the festivals might just as well have been arranged for different dates. The last Cardiff Festival was held under the late Sir Joseph Barnby, but the present festival will be under Dr. Cowen. There will be no absolute novelties, but the programmes will largely be devoted to works of the French school, including the sacred cantata, "The Beatitudes," by the late Cesar Franck, Dr. St. Saens' "Samson and Delilah," and Berlioz's "Faust," together with a long selection from Gluck's "Orpheus," and two "Tone Pictures (or orchestral pieces), by Mr. Arthur Hervey. The general programmes will comprise "Elijah," two acts of "The Flying Dutchman," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Dr. Cowen's "Ruth." The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Ella Russell, Blauvelt, and Brema; Miss Ada Crossley, Messrs. Ben and F. Davies, Coates, and Ivor Foster. The morning concerts at these Festivals do not commence till [the convenient hour of half-past one. At ordinary Festivals the morning performances are two hours earlier.

The production of yet another version of "Magda" the title under which Sudermann's play is already well-known to us at the Adelphi on Monday introduced to the boards of the English stage the "young American tragedienne", Miss Nance O'Neil. Whether she will become, in subsequent visits, a real acquisition is a point left almost in obscurity by this present performance. The choice of this play or her first appearance showed an ambition that is worthy of regard, challenging comparisons which I am not concerned to make. The "new" version is not very remarkable. Save for a wearisome repetition of such phrases as "My dear Pastor" and "Now I will tell you," it follows much on the old familiar lines, toning down an expression here or elaborating the dialogue there as seemed good to its author. It is not much less Teutonic, though it is rather more American than the others. A note of distinction was sounded by Mr. McKee Rankin, who found in the part of old Schwartze an opportunity for a sound piece of acting. That palsied hand is rather nervous work for those who watch it, but, being a fixed element of the proceedings, no actor can very well spare us the shakiness nor the tottering gait which helps to accentuate the moments of emotional virility. Mr. Rankin followed tradition, perforce, even in a tendency to exaggerate the bodily feebleness, but he gained the sympathy of the house for a not too natural character by a performance both sympathetic and distinguished. Of Miss Nance O'Neil herself it is more difficult to speak. If it had not been for the promise of better things to be found in her treatment of the emotional and intense passages, a mild regret for her appearance would have remained the sole impression. The jerky and often monotonous delivery, which destroys the meaning of the words, the mechanical artificiality which suggests the repetition of a lesson imperfectly learned and understood, the amateurishness which may be responsible for certain awkward tricks, deprived her performance of any singular merit. But—and there is a but—the genuine emotion, the presence of real tears in voice and eyes, which came as a welcome surprise with the occasions to which she rose, lifted her representation to a certain level, and gave a promise of which the performance may some day prove a valuable asset to dramatic art. It is not clear whether this success in the portrayal of emotion is due to the temperament of the actress or to a high form of art. Either may serve her well. But, if it be temperament, the want of animation elsewhere is strange; and if it be art, the failure in other respects is even stranger. At all events Miss O'Neil has done something to flatter the kindly hopes which London has entertained of her art. Possibly, it may be hoped too, she will do more on some other occasion. From the other members of her cosmopolitan company Miss O'Neil received support that was always adequate and occasionally something more. The introduction if sudden green moonlight in the first act and slow music at intervals throughout was not particularly helpful or reasonable. Respect is due to the actress for attempting a high purpose, even if a lower mark might have been reached with less of that dubiousness which was dimly reflected in her reception. Yet to the appreciation which was shown, I am glad, with certain mental reservations, to subscribe.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

301-02—Nanu and H—Dugroo Sahiba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.

500-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Nemchund Maneckchund and another vs Dewji Keshowji and others—Bicknell M and M.

329-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spenser vs Fazul Pearu Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

329-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jadsiondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhashankar K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakhboy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanji Sorabji Nusserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

298-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anundjee and others—Little and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jumnadas—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgement.

172-02—Kanga and P for pauper—Georgina M Hewett v Vernon S Hewett.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Baman Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vavani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

133-93—Payne G S and M—Haffazbai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bai Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Salaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V—Gangajee Ukurda vs Bai Jethibai widow—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For Dismissal.

63-01—Mulla and M—Hayatkhan Shamsherkhan vs Bai Kajibai widow and another—Matubhai J and M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.—Part heard.

488-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersey Purshotam vs Lukmidas Hoimjee Rowjee and others—Mathubhai J and J and Little and Co—Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

206-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Maneeklal vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.

502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Heeraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.

517-98—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindadar and others vs H jee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alisodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co., M and M and V.

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and Captain and V and M B and B.

700-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Metha—Tyabjee D and Co.

208-01—Unwalla and P—Lilladhar Rayn vs Hariram Dayal and another—Bhaishanker and K and G.

763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Shs Caliandee Khooshal and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

A GHASTLY discovery by a shooting party was the subject of an inquest at South Horsetureb, Essex. Entering a remotely situated copse on Wh bridge Farm the party were startled by the body of a man suspended from a willow tree by a strap round the neck. Papers found on the body referred to Karl Escherle, twenty-one, born at Siegelbach, and the deceased is believed to be that person. A verdict of "Suicide" was returned, there being no evidence to show the state of his mind.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present: Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. H.G. Gell, Mr Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismael, Mr Manmohandas Ramjee, Mr Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

SUPPLY OF DIET TO HOSPITAL.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter to the Committee, informing them that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of diet to the different Municipal hospitals for one year commencing from the 1st October next, he had received three tenders, viz. (1) Mr. Jiwajee Sorabjee, at four annas and six pies and a half per head per day; (2) Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, at four annas and eleven pies per head per day, and (3) Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Dubash, at five annas and four pies per head per day. As the rates tendered by Mr. Jiwajee were lowest, the Commissioner accepted his tender for the supply of diet to the Arthur Road Hospital, in his capacity as the Chief Plague Authority, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the same.

The Committee accorded the necessary sanction.

HOUSING OF HALALKHORES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, who forwarded a report from the Executive Health Officer in regard to the accommodation required for the halalkhores now occupying the chawls in Oomerkady belonging to the Societe Generale Mercantile, the lease of which expires on the 5th February next. The Commissioner recommended the proposal of the Executive Health Officer for the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation. The Executive Health Officer in his letter stated:—"That owing to the unsafe condition of the Oomerkhady chawls, it is my intention, if possible, to vacate them as soon as the term of the present lease expires. I have therefore been endeavouring to secure other quarters for the halalkhores living there, but I have not succeeded in securing any existing building. I have, however, received an offer from Messrs. Cassam Rahimtula and Sons to built a chawl at Valpakhady and let it to the Municipality for the accommodation of halalkhores. They agree to erect a chawl of 104 rooms with the necessary conveniences and sufficient vacant space in front. The dimensions of each room will be 10 by 9 by 10. They demand a rent of Rs. 400 per month inclusive of all taxes, and couple the offer with a condition that the Municipality should take the building for not less than 10 years. I have visited the site and seen the plans of the building and they meet with my approval. The question of rent and the period of the lease has to be considered. The chawl will accommodate all the halalkhores living in the Gomarkhady chawls for which we pay a monthly rental of Rs 279. We shall therefore have to pay an additional amount of Rs. 121. The accommodation will however be superior to what it is at Oomarkhady The accommodation is 104 rooms and the rent is Rs. 400, which is equal to Rs. 4 per room. Comparing this with the rents prevailing in the City, I consider the demand a moderate one taking into consideration the class of people that are to be accommodated and that the chawls are to be specially constructed. As regards the stipulation about the period—it is needless to point out that accommodation for the halalkhores is urgently needed, and it is not easy to secure it unless the Municipality provide their own quarters. In the matter of providing Municipal quarters my experience is that we are now as far off from settling the question as we were 10 years ago, and that the question will not be disposed of within the next 10 years. I therefore do not think that 10 years is too long a period to take the chawl on lease."

Dr. A. G. Viegas proposed that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee whether in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, the present chawls were unsafe for being reoccupied, and that a sub-committee (named) be appointed to report on the subject and also to consider the question whether it would not be desirable to have their own buildings for the housing of the halalkhores.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

WATER TAX.

GRIEVANCES OF A RATEPAYER.

With reference to the sanction given by the Standing Committee on the 17th instant for the filing of a suit against Mr Chubildas Lallobhoy for recovery of water-tax on meter measurement and meter hire, that gentleman wrote a letter to the Chairman and members of the Corporation on the 19th idem, stating that he had been paying Municipal taxes amounting to nearly Rs 5,000 every year, and such being the fact, the Committee ought to have shown some consideration by going through his correspondence on the subject with the Municipal Commissioner before giving sanction ex-parte, and that he had already disputed the accuracy of the meter affixed to his premises, and suggested the advisibility of having the meter tested by an independent expert at his expense, and agreed to pay the water-tax if the meter were found correct, but that the Commissioner would not agree to his proposal. He further stated that as he understood that the sanction given by the Standing Committee would have to be confirmed by the Corporation, he trusted that before confirming the same the Corporation would be pleased to call upon the Commissioner to lay before them the entire correspondence on the subject.

The letter was considered by the Committee yesterday when on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola it was resolved to forward a copy of the letter to the Corporation with an intimation that the Standing Committee had sanctioned the filing of the suit under the Act.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported o Government during the month of August were s follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	182	152
Karachi	34	26
Poona (including cantonment)	8	5
Districts.		
Ahmedabad		
Panch Mahals	50	23
Kaira	121	73
Broach		
Surat	846	539
Thana	275	233
Khandesh	788	435
Nasik	1025	802
Poona (excluding City)	416	327
Satara	4551	3177
Sholapur	192	146
Ahmednagar	16	12
Kolaba	89	65
Ratnagiri	30	26
Belgaum	2581	1841
Dharwar	3895	2901
Bijapur	1	1
Kanara	95	54
Hyderabad (Sind)	7	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	521	333
Kolapur	2083	1449
Cutch	22	20
Baroda territory	227	144
Sachin	125	100
Aundh	280	256
Savanur	13	10
Total	18651	12897
Total for July	6563	4371
Total to date	759236	579096

The districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Karachi (excluding city) Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantavadi, Dharampur, Janjira, Akalkot, and Bhor were free during the month.

SINCE June 7, 4,282 officers, and 90,911 men have left South Africa for England and the Colonies. This constitutes a world's record in moving troops. The remainder of the field force is expected to embark for home by the end of the month except the 30,000 going to India and foreign stations.

THE triennial Report on vaccination in Burma states that the number of operations performed shows a decrease of 48,615 as compared with those of the previous triennium, while the percentage of success in primary vaccination and re-vaccination fell to 92·47 and 54·23 from averages of 93·94 and 60·07 respectively. Taking a quinquennial mean of the three periods 1886—1890, 1891—95, 1896—1900 the ratio per 1,000 of mortality from small-pox was 4·06 in the first, 4·02 in the second, and 7·74 in the third. The increase in the last period is attributed to two causes; (*a*) improvement in registration of deaths from small-pox and (*b*) to increase in inoculation, which the Burmans consider an unfailing protection against small-pox. It will take long to break down this belief. The Report further notices that a complaint has been made against Burma lymph, and states that this question will be thoroughly worked out in the depot recently opened at Meiktila. This certainly seems most desirable, as lymph should always be above suspicion wherever it is made.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ANOTHER GOODS MEASUREMENT CASE.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frederick Noel Paton, Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce appeared to prosecute Khima Arjoon, on charges of cheating and abetment of cheating. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Noel Paton was cross-examined by Mr. Davar. He said that about 20 months ago he suspected irregularities in measurements and instituted inquiries. In connection with one case three measurers, Michael, Wrafter and Clyne were dismissed and one Ranson was taken in the service of the Chamber after their dismissal. A man who will never accept bribe would stand well in his estimation. He did not instruct Ranson to encourage this practice. What he did was that he had told Ranson to accept bribe if one was definitely offered to him. He never instructed Ranson to set a trap. The trap was there open as it was. If accused chose to walk in it his (Ranson's) duty was to shut the door.

Re-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Paton said he went to Nassik on Friday the 15th August at 5 p. m.

Bhiku Ananta, the calliper man, having been cross-examined Mr. Ranson was called to the witness box. He said he was at first employed in Messrs. Cosser and Company as head clerk on Rs. 120 per mensem. Subsequently he was employed by the Chamber of Commerce from the 1st of July 1902 on a salary of Rs. 95 a month. He left Cosser and Company as the firm was about to go into liquidation. His income was therefore reduced. Before he was taken on by the Chamber of Commerce he knew of no irregularities going in measurements there. He knew one Mr. Clyne but not personally. He knew Clyne was dismissed from the Chamber of Commerce, he knew that one Wrafter and one Michael were also dismissed, Witness continued he read newspapers and knew of the case started by Michael against Wrafter. He thought Mr. Paton was taking interest in that case. He knew of no irregularities in the Chamber of Commerce before the present proceedings. He thought it his duty to report such irregularities if he came to know of them. He thought it would be a recommendation for him in future. Accused came to the docks very frequently for measurements. He knew that he (accused) was a man of one Gocoldas Mangji who was a mucadum to various merchants. On the day he measured 57 and 17 bales for G. Cullian, he measured goods for M. Jagjiwan and C. Khusal also. He measured goods for A. Twistlas next day after that. Accused was looking after the goods of G. Cullianji and C. Khusal. Accused never offered a bribe to him before 13th of August. About four others too had offered him a bribe before the 13th which he refused to receive. He reported the first offer to Mr. Paton about middle of July. He did not know the man's name. He was a native. The others were also natives and they offered him Rs. 10 and 5 and so on. He reported the matter to Mr. Paton who inquired about the man and witness told Mr. Paton of the bribe offered him by the accused. When accused came to offer the bribe to him witness replied to him that he was too busy to talk to him. On the 19th the offer was renewed. On the instructions from Mr. Paton witness accepted the bribe on the 15th. Witness thought accused could write English. He came to know of it from a paper written in English which accused told him was written by him (accused). The scheme of the paper was that witness should make out weights according to those written in that paper. His object in giving the paper to witness was that accused wanted witness to make false weights as he (accused) liked. No one saw accused handing over the paper to him.

Mr. Bomonji N. Parek in answering to Mr Davar said that many persons brought certificates to him. He knew accused as a "muccadum's" man. He did not know his master but knew that his master was a mucadum to various merchants.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then addressed the Court. He said that cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution had practically established the case. Evidence of Ranson was quite clear to connect the accused with the offence he was charged with. Both the charges had been made out against the accused. As regards the first charge of the making out of false certificates it was made out without the exhibit D at all. As to that Ranson's answers were quite satisfactory. What passed between accused and Ranson was the matter of reduction to be made in the measurements. Accused instead of telling him it viva voce alone had handed a paper to boot. Referring to the charge once more counsel said that the false document was made with a subsequent motive of getting the reduction.

Mr. Davar then rose to address his worship on behalf of the accused. He said the case was a peculiar one of its kind. It was a sort of one man case and one document case. The whole of the evidence brought forward by the prosecution, except that of Ranson, left his client untouched. The fact was that Ranson had prepared certain false certificates which profited somebody, and it was to be proved who that somebody was. Judging from the point of view as to how human nature was exposed to temptations the weight of Mr. Ranson's evidence could not be brought to bear against his client. Apparently he had left his old master and taken service under new ones with one-third of his income short.—Of course he wanted to establish himself in favour of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and his motive to attain that end had driven him on to a point where the present case started. Because if in the present proceedings he gets a conviction against the accused he gets credit for his work. Then taking all these circumstances into consideration, counsel urged, are we to be guided by the testimony of a man in Ranson's position, a testimony which is entirely uncorroborated? There was one thing against Ranson in as much that he was an accomplice. He forges, he accepts bribe—under the cover of authority. To obtain a conviction by such means was discreditable. No one could lead one to a crime. Ranson had not acted in a manner so as to evoke the sympathy of the Court. He had his own motive to serve too. Besides there was no one present on all the three occasions when the offence is alleged to have been committed and the bribs offered and accepted. Ranson's conscience seemed to have become elastic. As regards the legal aspect of the case, if Ranson did not commit any offence accused could not be convicted of abetment. In the eye of law Ranson was the accomplice of the accused, and he therefore asked the Court not to convict his client on Ranson's uncorroborated evidence.

The Magistrate after briefly reviewing the evidence said: If the evidence is to be accepted as reliable and trustworthy, it appears to me that it disposes of the whole case. Mr. Davar's first point is that the whole story depends upon the witness Ranson, and that he is an accomplice in the alleged offence and cannot be believed unless his evidence is materially corroborated, and that there is in fact no corroboration of his evidence. The mere fact that the only evidence against an accused person is that of an accomplice is not however fatal to the success of the prosecution, in such a case, as appears by the provisions of section 133 of the Indian Evidence Act, which lays down that a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice The Court may, as appears in illustration (b) to section 114 of the same Act, presume that an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars, but there is no compulsion on the court to do so. In my opinion, the court is bound so far as it can to form its estimate of the credibility of a witness who is also an accomplice by a consideration of all the incidents in the case. In this case the witness Ranson must, I think, be technically viewed as an accomplice although on his part there was no dishonest intention. His reference to his chief, Mr. Paton, before he adopted any definite action in the matter, indicates that he had no dishonest motive himself, and his subsequent action in accepting the money offered and in making out the false certificates, was in fulfilment of the orders he received and do not throw any slur whatever on his character. His evidence appeared to me to be given in a very straightforward and honest way without the least appearance of exaggeration or prejudice, and I record my opinion that he was doing what he took to be his duty to his employers. I believe his evidence in toto and I believe the denial of it made in general terms by the accused, and in particular with reference to exhibit D (the paper with the pencil figures). But there was perhaps no need to go so much at length into Ranson's evidence and its effect upon my mind, for I find that there is substantial corroboration of it in a very material particular, in the evidence of the witness Bomonji, who deposes that false certificates were produced at the Rubattino S. N Company's Office and that freight was passed upon them. If the accused story was true, and Ranson's story were false how would these false certificates ever have come into the possession of the Rubattino Company. It appears that it was necessary to pay Port Trust dues on the genuine certificates, and for that purpose the accused refused to return them till he had paid the Port Trust dues. Then how did the Rubattino Company get the false certificates, if not because the accused took them to obtain payment of freight on reduced measurements? What possible benefit could Ranson reap from paying freight on Callianji's goods? It was accused's business to get the measurements and to see that they were correct, and it is not suggested that these false documents got to the Rubattino Company except in the ordinary way, which would be through the accused's hands. I hold therefore that the presentation of these false certificates in the Rubattino office does corroborate the evidence given by Ranson in a material particular. I may generally say that no suggestion has been made that Ranson has any grudge against the accused personally and that it does not appear in the evidence that he was so anxious to get a conviction and thereby to improve his position with his employers as to risk the very serious consequences of making a false complaint against the accused. With regard to the charges framed against the accused, Mr. Davar contends that as Ranson had had no fraudulent intention in making out false certificates, the accused could not be convicted of abetment of that offence. On this point it is only necessary to point out that the abetment which accused is charged with is that indicated in section 110, and not that indicated in section 109 of the I P Code. Section 108 explains that to constitute the offence of abetment it is not necessary that the act abetted (i. e. instigated, see section 107 I P Code) should be committed; and therefore it is the intention of the accused in the obtaining of the acts complained of which must be regarded when he is charged with an offence. With regard to the second charge it appears that the accused expressly informed Ranson what his object was in getting false certificates of measurements, viz., to go to the Rubattino office to pay freight. This was done, and could only have been done with the assistance of the accused who held the false certificates and knew them to be false. I convict accused on both charges. I should like to add that I do not concur with Mr. Davar's remarks as to the witness Ranson. Mr. Paton, and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce being discredited by this prosecution. It does not appear that there was encouragement to the accused to commit the offences of which I have convicted him. In some cases, especially those where corruption is concerned, it is necessary to have recourse to what I may call unsavoury methods to root out evil practices, and so long as people are not encouraged to offend, in order that they may be convicted, I do not think any odium attaches to those who, to protect themselves and the public, give an offender the chance of being detected. In this case it appears that these practices have been going on for a considerable time, and I must make an example of the accused. I sentence him to four months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Kirkpatrick; What order does your Worship make about the Rs 7-2.

Mr Davar: They might go towards diminishing the cost of the prosecution. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: They will be sent to the Police Court Poor Box.

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

What will be the outcome of the situation in Shansi in the future, when riots have begun even before Governor Tsen is well out of that province, it is, indeed, not hard to prognosticate. Unless the question be promptly and firmly taken hold of at Peking, it is safe to say, observes a Hongkong paper, that the state of Shansi will be worse than in 1900, when the bloodthirsty Yu Hsien was at the head of affairs.

Among the missionaries in Shanghai who have friends in Shansi at the mission stations, nothing had been heard of the Shansi troubles; and at the home of the Rev. T. Richard is was said that no letter or telegram had arrived since he went to Japan, summoning him to Shansi. Despatches on the 27th ult. from Taiyuen in the province of Shansi state that another anti-Christian riot had begun and that troubls was expected daily. It was reported that the Shansi authorities had wired to the Rev. Timothy Richard, asking him to proceed to that place with haste, and asking him to use his influence in quelling the disturbance which was imminent. Rev. T. Richard recently came down from Shansi and at the time he left there conditions were quiet and progressing peaceably. He is at present spending a fortnight at Unzen, Japan, and communication was not possible with him a few days ago.

THE ABOLITION OF LEKIN.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following Imperial Edict is dated 29th August:—

It was with reluctance that the lekin system was arranged but in recent years, though the amount of lekin taxes collected comes to a large sum, yet the officials in charge of, not carry on the scheme in a satisfactory manner, and as a consequence many malpractices are detected. In order to remedy the difficulties of the merchants, we intend to repeal the scheme and to arrange a commercial treaty increasing the import and export duties to cover the loss; and we now order that henceforth all lekin stations of the different Provinces be dispensed with. The Board of Revenue should instruct the different Provinces as to the means and methods of covering the deficit by the increased duties.

ALLEGED BRITISH SPY IN JAVA.

Some stir has been brought about by the Batavia "Nieuwsblad" starting the story that a British officer had lately busied himself in closely examining the new forts just completed at Sourabaya. That Journal says that, while the officer was hard at work with this, he was reported to the authorities at Buitenzorg, the residence of the Governor-General, and he was asked for his papers. Before a decision could be reached, the officer found it expedient to leave for Singapore. The Sourabaya "Courant" says that the true story is this: A few months ago a certain Captain Wanless of the Madras army came to Batavia, and asked for leave to travel about in Java for sight-seeing purposes. Leave was granted. He began by visiting at Batavia the spot where new coast batteries were being constructed, and by examining them. Then he went to other military stations to take notes, so it is alleged. At Sourabaya, he is said to have also visited several coast batteries. The officer is then reported to have been seen at strategic points in the island of Madura, off the Java coast. Finally, he visited the navy-yard at Sourabaya. Afterwards he went to Malang, where a Dutch officer was detailed to show him whatever was worth seeing. Upon this a resident of Sourabaya telegraphed a warning to Buitenzorg. The authorities of Sourabaya then laid their heads together, and began to move in the matter. The departure of the officer for Singapore soon followed.

AFFAIRS AT KELANTAN.

SIR SWETTENHAM'S RETURN TO SINGAPORE.

The "Straits Times" of the 11th instant says;—H. E. Sir Frank Swettenham returned from his tour of the East Coast yesterday afternoon. Contrary to the expectations of some and the rumours among the many, he did not annex Kelantan and Trigganu during his official trip to the British dependencies and their neighbours on the more or less unexplored side of the Peninsula; but he had a pleasant time, and in the few days at his disposal learned much concerning the present needs and ambitions of a people that he once knew—and still knows—so well. He called at Kelantan, where a Siamese gunboat protected him and a Siamese Commissioner attended him wherever he went. He also called at Tringgann and Pahang where he saw the Sultans, and while en route to the latter place he visited the port of Kuantan, which he observes is about the only safe port on the East Coast during the North East monsoons—the high promontory which stretches into the sea to the north of the "Kusla" forming a most efficient protection against the wind. During his short trip Sir Frank secured many interesting photographs of things and places little known outside of the Peninsula; but save for his personal observation of certain matters connected with the Customs revenues of Kelantan, and the evasion of the same by the Russo-Danish ships (carrying the Siamese flag) of the East Asiatic Company—under the protection of the same gunboat which preserved the Governor from possible attack by sea—his tour has no immediate political significance.

THE CROATIAN RIOTS.

PEASANTS STORM HOUSES WITH SCYTHES AND PITCHFORKS.

AN "Express" Telegram, dated Vienna, September, 3, says:—

The anti-Servian riots at Agram, in Croatia, are becoming hourly more serious, and early this evening martial law was proclaimed. Last night terrible excesses were perpetrated by the excited townspeople, who were reinforced by 2,000 peasants from the neighbouring villages. These trooped into the town in the evening, armed with scythes and pitchforks, and forthwith proceeded to attack the houses in the Servian quarter.

The Servians defended their houses most gallantly, and although outnumbered, time after time repelled the attacking force. The rioters made repeated attempts to storm the house of a Servian named Captain Wittas, who fired twenty shots from his revolver on the crowd, killing one and wounding several of the attackers. Early this morning he was seized at the door of his house and dragged into the street, where he was beaten to death. The house of Provost Zitas was sacked, and M. Zitas was thrown out of the window into the street. He sustained terrible injuries, and died early this morning. The town is in a state of tumult, and indiscriminate firing is going on all over the city. The hospitals are filled with the wounded, many of whom are women and children. It is feared that a general rising will take place throughout the province.

A WEALTHY farmer of Vienna, named Leopold Stix, kept his brother a prisoner in a pitch-dark pigsty for fourteen years in order to appropriate the latter's share of his inheritance. The victim of this barbarous treatment lost his reason and became thoroughly animalised by long confinement under bestial conditions. His body was covered with a thick crust of filth, and he lost the power of speech, crawled on his hands and knees and ate from the ground like a pig. Chance led to the discovery, and the inhuman brother has been arrested.

ROMANCE OF LOST RICHES.

FAILURE OF PRINCE VICTOR DHULEEP SINGH.

STORY OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.

PRINCE Victor Dhuleep Singh whose father owned the Koh-i-noor diamond, is in the bankruptcy court. A receiving order was made at the London Court on September 4, on the application of Mr. F. W. Lawrence, acting on behalf of Fieldings, Limited, of the loan office, Hayes-buildings, Cardiff. In their petition Fieldings, Limited, gave the former address of the Prince as Hockwold Hall, Brandon, Norfolk, adding that they were unable to ascertain his present address. The debtor, who was not in attendance was represented by Messrs. Farrer and Co. of Lincoln's Inn-fields. The failure of the Prince recalls a story full of Oriental interest.

Ranjit Singh "the Lion of the Punjaub" died in 1839. Six years later Lahore surrendered to the British troops who declined to annex the province but appointed a Sikh protectorate and recognised the late Dhuleep Singh as Maharajah.

RESIGNED HIS INHERITANCE.

In 1849, however, after a Sikh rebellion and crushing defeat, the Punjaub was annexed, and terms were made under which the Maharajah resigned for himself and his successors all his inheritance, his immense and constantly-increasing revenues, and the famous Koh-i-noor.

In return he was to be treated "with respect and honour" and to receive an annuity of £40,000 a year.

The late Maharajah lived in England for many years, and occupied for a period Elvedon, now in the possession of Lord Iveagh.

He made himself popular, was a brilliant shot, and enjoyed the special protection of Queen Victoria.

But when his pecuniary resources failed, and the India Office turned a deaf ear to his claims for assistance, he left the country and commenced an intrigue with Russia.

Some years later, being broken down in health, and thinking his end near, he sued for the Queen's pardon, which was freely and generously extended.

On his death in 1893 the situation was adjusted to the further immense benefit of the rational coffers, the present Prince Victor receiving an allowance of only £3,000 a year, out of which, it is understood, he made a considerable settlement on his marriage with the Earl of Coventry's daughter.

Prince Victor, who is a godson of Queen Victoria, held a commission in the Royal Dragoons. His present difficulties have probably been largely contributed to by the generous spirit so constantly found in Oriental princes, and which in this case was wholly incommensurate with the means at his disposal.

STORIES OF THE PRINCE'S FATHER.

The older Dhuleep Singh's position in England was always an embarrassing one. To begin life as a ruler of the Punjaub, and to end it as the Squire of Elveden, was not the happiest of fates.

The Maharajah was extravagant, without a doubt. But as the "Times" of August 31, 1882 very truly said—words which might well be borne in mind in connection with his son to-day:—

"It is, no doubt, the duty of every man to live within his income, and yet if the Maharajah has failed to acquire a virtue rare indeed among Eastern princes, and not too common in the class to which he belongs by adoption, there is no Englishman but would feel ashamed if he or his descendants were thereby to come to want."

"I have always held" writes Colonel Malleson, C. S. I., "that the treatment dealt out to Dhuleep Singh after the close of the second Sikh war was alike impolitic and unjust."

For many years this has been the opinion of a large number of English people.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was removed from his throne to England in 1854. In many respects he appears to have been of charming personality. He was a bigot for truth to a degree that was sometimes absolutely disconcerting to his English hosts.

He had been most carefully educated by two young English officers—Richar Pollock and Melville—as well as by his guardian, Sir John Login, and they had instilled into him a genuine hatred of deception.

INCONVENIENT CANDOUR.

Amusing stories are told of him in this connection.

On the way back from a large party, on one occasion, he said, "I am afraid you believe the Duke of——to be a good man. Now, I can tell you he does not speak the truth, for I heard him tell Lord A——that he had quite enjoyed his son's visit and hoped to invite him again, for he was a delightful companion; and he had just before told me that he was nothing but an ass, and not worth my making his acquaintance."

On another occasion a great lady asked him to dinner. She offered him some curry which had specially been prepared for him. "I hope," she said, "you will tell me honestly if it it is not good."

The poor boy had been politely endeavouring to swallow a little of the mixture, but when his hostess said this he believed she meant it, and, putting down his fork and spoon with a sigh of relief he ejaculated, "Oh, you are quite right, it is horrible; take it away?"

It was about this time he once again beheld the sacred jewel of his race.

The Koh-i noor, to the young Maharajah, meant far more than a mere jewel of fabulous value. It was to him an object of superstitious veneration as the symbol of sovereignty over the Punjaub.

The Queen asked Lady Login "If the Maharajah ever spoke of the Koh-i-nor, and, if so, if he ever seemed to regret it," adding that she had never mentioned the jewel to him, and would feel a certain delicacy in wearing it in his presence.

GIVEN BACK TO THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty further expressed the wish that Lady Login would find out if the Maharajah would like to see it, especially as it had been re-cut since passing into her possession; and she added, "Remember to tell me all he says."

Lady Login felt very nervous about mentioning the matter to the young Prince. However, one day, when riding with him in Richmond Park, she managed to lead the conversation up to the subject. "Would you like to see the Koh-i-noor again?" said she, waiting in some anxiety for his reply.

"Yes," he answered. "I would give a great deal to hold it again in my own hand." "Why?" —"Because I should like to have it in my power to place it in her hand now that I am a man. I was only a child when I surrendered it to her by the treaty; but now I am old enough to understand."

A day or two later, the Maharajah being at Buckingham Palace, the Queen placed the Koh-i-noor in his hands and asked him if he thought it was improved. He walked to the window and minutely examined it, making remarks on its diminished size and greater brilliancy, while the spectators could not help watching his movements with some anxiety.

But at length Dhuleep Singh walked across the room and with a low obeisance presented the precious jewel to his Sovereign, expressing in a few graceful words the pleasure it afforded him to have this opportunity of himself placing it in her hands.

THE SHAH AT BILLIARDS.

HOW—AND WHY—HE BEAT HIS MINIS

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is understood that at the time of his death Mr. George Douglas Brown had only written about half the novel on which he was engaged. In that event it might not make a book, and so his name, as a novelist would rest on "The House with the Green Shutters." The unfinished story is a romance.

After October 4 the books of Mr. Thomas Hardy are to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan, who already publish the Colonial edition of them. A seven years' agreement which he had with Messrs. Harper comes to an end on that date, but this firm will continue to be his American publishers. Before we get a new novel from Mr. Hardy we shall probably have a three-and-six-penny edition of the existing stories.

An English translation of an important historical work by M. Hanotaux is announced as in preparation. The nature of the work is indicated by its title, "Contemporary France, 1870-1900." It will be in four volumes, and Messrs. Constable hope to issue the first of these in November. In literature, M. Hanotaux is already known for his Richelieu, and he has, of course, been a leading figure in French foreign politics.

Another addition to the English Men of Letters Series, which Mr. Morley still edits, although his name does not formally appear, has been arranged for. It will treat of Adam Smith, and will be written by Mr. Francis Hirst, a young man, like Mr. Chesterton, whose Browning is well forward. Some little time ago Mr. Frederic Harrison finished his Ruskin for the series, and it will appear next week. In October, Sir Alfred Lyall's Tennyson will be ready, and in November, Mr. Austin Dobson's Richardson.

The announcement of a new English Garner—"in-gatherings from our history and literature"—is interesting. The original edition is now out of print, and so there should be room for this one which Messrs. Constable are to issue in twelve volumes. Of these, three will be historical, three geographical; one will consist of prose, and five of verse. Each volume will be edited by a man who is a recognised authority on its particular subject. Thus Mr. Andrew Lang is editing the volume Social England Illustrated, and Mr. Sidney Lee the Elizabethan Sonnets. Other editors are Mr. C. H. Firth, Mr. G. A. Aitken, Mr. A. F. Pollard, and Mr. A. H. Bullen.

Colonel Mockler-Ferryman has written a book on that far distant but promising country, Nigeria—British Nigeria. He tells its history in the past, describe its present state, and seeks to cast the horoscope of its future. Within the past few years the Crown has assumed the administration of all Nigeria. Several small military expeditions have been one phase of a period of energy in those parts. Missionaries have pushed their way into the new fields, and science has been solving the reasons for the unhealthiness of the coast climate. Thus Colonel Mockler Ferryman has much to write about, and his book, which Messrs. Cassell will publish is to be illustrated.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is to issue as a volume the numbers of a semi-private magazine which for seven months shone brightly in Kensington. It was called "the Kensington," took its inspiration from a group there, and was edited by Mrs. Stuart Erskin and Mr. R.J. Richardson. The magazine was not, however, local in character, but gave articles on all manner of art and literary subjects. It contents includeds papers by Mr. W. B. Yeats, Sir George Douglas, and Miss Symonds, the daughter of John Addington Symonds. In the list of artists is Miss Pamela Smith who, by the way, has done a series of colour drawings for a book which Mr. Mathews is publishing. They illustrate two West country ballads.

A book which is promised by Messrs. Constable is a full and exhaustive examination of the questions raised by the recent public exposition of the Shroud of Christ at Turin. Further, it is a careful analysis of the remarkable photographs that were taken of the Shroud by M. Pia. It is by a Frenchman, Dr. Vignon, who really examines the matter from all points of view—historical, photographic, chemical, and pictorial. He arrives at the conclusion that the portrait on the Shroud is not the work of man, but is the effect of chemical action which took place while it covered the dead figure of a crucified man. Nay, Dr. Vignon is led up to the definite assertion that we have in this remarkable picture an actual image of the crucified Christ.

We shall probably never reach "the last phase of Napoleon" in literature; how many books about him have actually been written? One which Mr. Lane has had in hand for some time, is now about to appear. It is called "With Napoleon at St. Helena." The original of it—"Napoleon; Prisonnir"—appeared in Paris eighteen months ago and attracted attention. The author, M. Fremeaux, was principally indebted to papers and letters which had not previously been made public. These were written by, or to, Dr. John Stokoe, surgeon on the Conqueror, H. M. flagship at St. Helena. They contain interesting details of his intercourse with Napoleon, who wished to have him as his personal medical attendant after O'Meara's banishment.

There is appearing this month a book with the arrestive title "God and Greater Britain, the British Race from the Twentieth Century, b. c. to the Twentieth Century a. d." The author is the Rev. Robert Douglas, vicar of Bredgar, Sittingbourne, and his publishers are Messrs. Nisbet. He says of it:—While its interpretation of the Bible and history is startlingly new on many points, it claims to offer a clear demonstration of this interpretation, which is one demanded by present-day theology and by our national Christianity. It is at the same time free from objections commonly urged against Anglo-Israelism. The syllabus of the book describes it as an "up to-date Bible revelation" of the approaching "millennial revolution and reformation of the nations." It has a preface, England must wake up.

Concerning Fiction.—Mr. George Gissing has finished a new novel entitled The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft. It will be published by Messrs. Constable.—They also promise a new story by Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Castle. It is a romance, and has the title The Star Gazers.—Black Shadows is story by Mr. George Manville Fenn, which Messrs. Chatto announce. Next week they are issuing Mr. Arnold Bennett's Potteries story, Anna of the Five Towns.—With the novel No Other Way, which appears this month, Sir Walter Besant's whole contribution to English fiction will be in print. Nothing by him remains to be published.—Two further volumes will appear next week in the series of translations, A Century of French Romance, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing. They are Rene Mauperin, by Jules and Edmond de Goncourt, and The Two Young Brides, by Balzac. Two more volumes will complete the series, namely Alphonse Daudet's Nabob, and Guy de Maupassant's Pierre and Jean.

Brio-a-Brac.—Admiral Sir William Kennedy's new book will be called Sport in the Navy, and Naval Yarns. Mr. Austin Dobson's book of Side-Walk Studies will be published by Messrs. Chatto on October 2.—Miss Ellen Glasgow, the American novelist has written a volume of verse. In this she is returning to her first love, for she was a poet before she was a novelist.—The next volume in the Heroes of the Nations Series will be by Mr. J. B. Firth; its subject, Augustus Cæsar and the Organisation of the Empire of Rome.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing a volume which describes the share of the 34th Company (Middlesex) Imperial Yeomanry in the South African campaign. The point of view is that of Private 6,243, Mr. William Corner.—Mr. Elliot Stock announces a book on Christmas, Its Origin and Associations. The book is a comprehensive and systematic history of the festival. It is by Mr. W. F. Dawson, who has made a study of the subject.

Madame Sarah Grand, in conjunction with Miss Harriett Jay, is engaged in preparing a dramatic version of her novel, "The Heavenly Twins."

Mr. Robert Leighton's latest story of adventure, "Cap'n Nat's Treasure," tells of old Liverpool when the press-gang and the slave trade were in full operation, and is to be published by Messrs. Partridge.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co, are, the "Bookman" says, publishing towards the end of October the last work by Matthew Arnold which will ever be issued. It will contain extracts from a number of his note books largely made up of quotations from his favourite authors, etc.

A Lancashire parent, says a provincial paper, wishing to know what profession his son should follow, placed on the table a Bible (the Church), a sword (the Army), and apple (greengrocery), and six shillings and eight-pence (the law), and then called upon the boy—as is the fashion in Lancashire—to touch one of the articles in order that he might gauge his inclinations. Meeting a friend interested in the experiment, he was asked how it ended. "Did he take the sword or the——?" "He took th' lot," answered the father; and then he added very slowly, "so a'm goin' t' mak' him a policemun."

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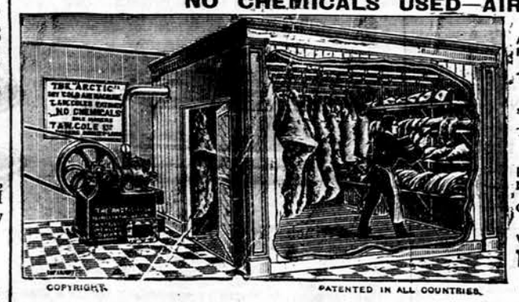

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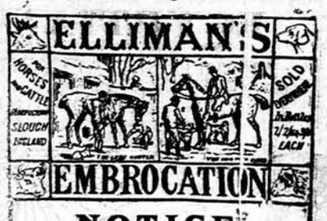

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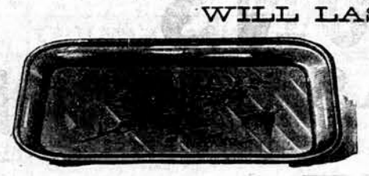
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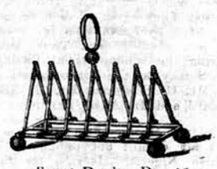
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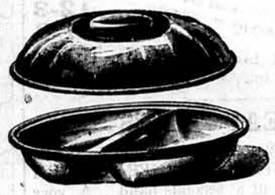
Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish. Rs. 40.

Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.

Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.

Pickle Frame. Rs. 16.

Ice Pail, Rs. 16.

½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29

Pepper, Rs. 2-8.

Ice Pail, Rs. 10.

Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

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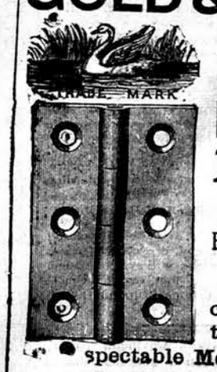

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